

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5722.

庚子年二月八日光

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1908.

五拜禮
城十二月三英港香

\$3 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

**YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.**

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS 15,550,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO, CHEFOO,
KOBÉ, TIENSIN,
OSAKA, PEKING,
NAGASAKI, NEWCHWANG,
LONDON, DALNY,
LYONS, PORT ARTHUR,
NEW YORK, ANTUNG,
SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG,
HONOLULU, MUKDEN,
BOMBAY, TIE-LING,
SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN,
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA; THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [25]

**NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ.**
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (\$3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375

(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,

Legas, Pecalongan, Pascoeroan, Tjilatap,

Padem, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kota-

Raja (Achean), Bandermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-

bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-

kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,

Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,

New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for

collection Bills of Exchange, issues

letters of credit on its Branches and cor-

respondents in the East, on the Continent, in

Great Britain, America, and Australia, and

transacting business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily

balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. [26]

Banks.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—

Sterling

\$1,500,000 at 2% = \$15,000,000

Silver \$13,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. Friesland, Esq.

A. Fuchi, Esq.

C. S. Gabby, Esq.

C. H. Lenihan, Esq.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. Hunter.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [24]

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 2% per

cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4% per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,475,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON PROPRIETORS

TOES £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER

ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCES.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR 12 MONTHS, 4 PER

CENT. PER ANNUM.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97. [38]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI	MALTA	ABOUT 20th Freight and March Passage
MARSEILLE and LONDON	MARMARA Capt. G. H. Cameron, R.N.R.	1st March See Special Noon Advertisements
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & PERA	ABOUT 24th Freight only	
YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. W. Coote, R.N.R.	1st March Freight only

For further particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE REAL MACKENZIE WHISKY, VERY SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

\$21.00 PER DOZ. \$1.85 PER BOTTLE.

These whiskies are prepared from the
choicest ingredients, correctly distilled
and aged in wood. It is the most perfect
stimulant obtainable.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97. [38]

DOW'S PORTS.

ARMADALE	\$92.00 Per Dozen.
ROYAL DRY	27.00 "
INVALID	25.00 "

SOLE AGENTS:
**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,**

15, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [40]

THE CITY OF PARIS,
PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,

2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

X Just Unpacked from Paris ex S.S. "Tonkin"

A LARGE LOT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).</

Shipping—Steamers.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	About WEDNESDAY,
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. Kirchner	25th March.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRIS-	"MANILA"	THURSDAY,
BANE, SYDNEY and MEL-	Capt. J. Menzen	5 P.M., 26th March.
BOURNE.....		
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS,	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	FRIDAY,
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON,	Capt. F. v. Binsz	5 P.M., 27th March.
ANTWERP and HAMBURG.....		
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	About FRIDAY,
	Capt. W. v. Seiden	3rd April.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI".
 SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS.
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU", 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN", 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
 Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
 Departure from Canton at 5.30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing-Lok Street (Tsim Station).
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.**Dentistry.****TSIN TING.**

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consult Dr. F. F. F.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

London, 19th March, 1908.

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Intimation.

**Wm.
Powell,
32d.,**

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Dress
Fabrics
for
Travelling
Costumes.

TWEEDS,
SERGES,
CLOTHS.

"The House
for
Novelties."

COLOURED
DRESS
LINENS
FOR
DECK WEAR.

Splendid
Ranges
New Goods
now showing.

W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Public Companies

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6 Connaught Road, Victoria, TO-MORROW, the 21st March, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, to SATURDAY, the 21st March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1908. [290]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 20th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [291]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 26th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [292]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHARE-HOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, St. George's Building, 6 Connaught Road, Victoria, on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, to MO-DAY, the 30th March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. [293]

Consignees.

S.S. "TOURIST."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Charente" and "Malabar," from Havre ex s.s. "Glorieuse," and from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Cambray," in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

"Optional" Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 2 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 23rd March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before MONDAY, the 23rd March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged package will be examined on MONDAY, the 23rd March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. MILLET,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1908. [294]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel

will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the aforesaid, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASOON & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [295]

THE "ALACRITY" COLLISION.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE
PAVY COUNCIL.

(President—Lord Macnaghten, Lord Milner,
Sir Arthur Wilson, and Sir Gorell
Barry.)

The board as thus constituted sat on 10th ult., to hear consolidated appeals arising out of a collision at sea. Admiral Rodney M. Lloyd C.B., and Captain Caborn, C.B., R.N.R., acted naval technical assessors.

The China Navigation Company, Limited, V.—(1) The Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom; (2) Commander Leatham.

These were two consolidated appeals from judgment of His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Korea, at Shanghai. The appeal arose out of a collision which occurred on June 6, 1906, between the appellants' steamship "Chinkiang" and her Majesty's despatch vessel "Alacrity".

At the time of the collision, the "Chinkiang," a screw steamship, of 1,035 tons gross register, fitted with engines of 150 h.p. nominal, was on a voyage from Chefoo to Swatow, carrying a general cargo. The "Alacrity," a two-screw vessel, of 1,705 tons register, and engines of 2,000 h.p., was proceeding from Shanghai to Wei-hai-wei. The appellants alleged that the "Alacrity" did not proceed at a moderate speed, that she did not, on hearing, apparently, forward of her beam, the fog signal of another vessel, stop her engines, and navigate with caution; that she used a siren instead of a whistle; and that she ought to have reversed when she stopped. The respondents contended that those on board the "Chinkiang" did not observe Articles 15a, 16, 19, 22, 23, and 29 of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. On August 1, 1906, the respondent Commissioners commenced an action of damages in the Supreme Court of China and Korea, at Shanghai, against the appellants in respect of damage caused to the "Alacrity," and shortly afterwards the appellants brought a cross-action against Commander Leatham, the officer in command of the "Alacrity," for the damage suffered by the "Chinkiang". The two actions were tried together, and on the same evidence, before the Acting Judge of the Court, assisted by an assessor. The Acting Judge held the "Chinkiang" alone to blame, and delivered judgment for the "Alacrity," with costs, in the first action, and for Commander Leatham, with costs, in the second action. The Court was of opinion that the "Chinkiang" should have stopped as soon as two successive blasts had led her to suspect that the signals came from a vessel forward of her beam, and that the assessor made out from her log that the "Chinkiang" was steaming at 93 knots before 12 a.m., such a speed was too high. From the judgment of the Supreme Court for China and Korea, the appellants preferred this appeal to His Majesty in Council.

At the close of the arguments for the respondents, Their Lordships did not call upon counsel for the appellants to reply.

Lord Macnaghten said their Lordships would reserve judgment.

THE SHANGHAI WATCH CLUB.

H.B. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, March 11.

Before: F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Assistant Judge.

J. ULLMANN & CO., LTD.,
Attorneys.

In this case, in which Mr. G. H. Wright (Messrs. Lawton, McNeill and Jones) appeared for the plaintiffs and defendant was not represented by Counsel, the following judgment was delivered:

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiffs claim that defendant owes them \$1,115.75, the price of goods sold and delivered no and after December 3, 1907, (1) because the contract was between them and the defendant and that they, the plaintiffs, had no privity with the Shanghai Watch Club; or in the alternative (2) because the defendant had held out to the plaintiffs as a partner therein. In regard to (1) the offer of Messrs. Ullmann & Co., under which the goods were bought, was made on November 19, 1907, to Mr. H. J. Black and the acceptance dated December 3, 1907, was signed Shanghai Watch Club, by Ivor Thomas, Manager. The contract was (before) between the plaintiffs on the one hand, and the Shanghai Watch Club, who ever they may turn out to be, on the other; and not between Ullmann & Co. and Thomas.

In regard to (2)—that Thomas was in fact a partner—it was proved that Black and Dooly had the intention to register at the U.S. Consulate a corporation to be called the Gillette Development Co. to take over the Watch Club, and that Mr. Thomas did in November, 1907, pay up \$125 on one out of eighty one-thousand shares in the proposed company, because he was told by Mr. Black that the manager ought to own a share. Now from the issued form of share certificate in this proposed company, which has been put in evidence, I must conclude that the company was to be a corporation with limited liability under U.S. law, and that in the event of the company being registered and wound up, Mr. Thomas contemplated being liable to the extent of his share, and no further. On the evidence I cannot find that he ever intended or agreed to become the partner of Messrs. Black and Dooly, in the Shanghai Watch Club so as to be liable for the whole of any debts they might incur, or that he is stopped by his conduct from pleading that he never so agreed. There has been so much juggling with words and forms that it is difficult to know quite what one is; but I cannot see how he can be declared a partner in a firm when his obvious intention was not to be a shareholder in a protected company.

Dealers in all kind of
HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,
all of the best quality.

ALSO

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE

EMBROIDERY and CHINESE

LACES.

Dealers in all kind of
FRESH SUPPLIES,
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1908. [296]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR
and
EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. [297]

NOTICE.

M. CHRISTIAN SKOTT is this day authorized to sign the name of our Firm.

H. SKOTT & CO.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1908. [298]

NOTICE.

M. WALTER OTTO having left China ceased to sign our Firm, per Procurator from this date.

MR. PAUL HELL has this day been authorized to sign our Firm's name, per Procurator.

KRUSE & CO.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. [299]

NOTICE.

MR. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Where I am sure to find the best.

FRENCH BONBONS.

LIQUEURS,

BURGUNDY,

BORDEAUX,

CHAMPAGNE

and
CLARET.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [300]

NOTICE.

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

IN

VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

IN

BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID

from the best American Manufacturer.

PLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coat

ports orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1908. [301]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN

CONVENT CAINE ROAD, begs most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state

that she will be pleased to receive orders for

all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to

Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

**THE GREAT
POPULARITY**

Watson's

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

**SCOTCH
WHISKY**
HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS
Consistent Excellence
of
Quality.

IT IS A

PURE MALT WHISKY
or
GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - \$16.50

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

[33]

BIRTHS.

On March 15, 1908, at London, the wife of F. A. W. L. of a daughter.

On March 15, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of A. M. de Souza, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On March 10, 1908, at Shanghai, WILLIAM ROBINSON TOWNSEND, B.E., A.M.C.E., Tien-tsin, second son of the late Major John Tuckey, to KILRONAN, Dunnaway, Co. Cork, Ireland, to MARY GRACE, daughter of Charles D'ONO-UUM, Esq., Indian Civil Service (retired), of Ummers House, Timoleague, Co. Cork, Ireland.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1908.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation occupies so conspicuous a place in the economic conditions of the whole of the Far East that special interest will be felt in the report of the proceedings at the first annual dinner held in London on 18th ult. If we eliminate the handful of guests, whose pleasure it was to be present at this inaugural event, it will be seen that the service which could muster a hundred on a single evening in London alone is no small one. This consisted only of the home staff, and the comparatively few of the large staff abroad who happened to be on leave. The London and China Express whose editorial comments on the function we quote, gives a lengthy report of the proceedings. Much that was said will prove of interest to others who do not belong to the bank, and who may not even be the fortunate holders of shares, but to whom the Hongkong Bank is a real live institution of the Far East, with one or other of whose branches they have possibly daily transactions. We feel sure that to them the interesting account given of the origin of the bank by the Chairman of the London Committee, Sir Thomas Jackson, reproduced elsewhere in this issue will prove entertaining reading. Various accounts have been current of the origin of the bank, and of the assemblage of that committee which met, according to popular report, in the result of post-prandial conversation. Of the originals, only two now remain—Sir Thomas Sutherland and Mr. Arthur Sassoon. The committee considered it was good enough for Bombay, then in the heat of an exciting financial boom, to donate Hongkong and China with a bank—well, it was good enough for Hongkong to take the latter in hand itself. The inception in 1860 produced the bank in the early months

of 1865, with the late Victor Kremer as the first general manager. Though Bombay had exhausted its boom in 1865, and was, on the contrary, going through a disastrous financial crisis, that wrought havoc to the fortunes of many a China hand as well, the new bank did well in that year. The Bombay slump had the effect of reducing the foreign banks in China to half their number, and left the then greatly powerful Oriental Bank Corporation as the admitted head of them all. For the privilege of possessing that bank's paper you usually had to pay £d. more. It was not until 1865 that had many dangers for financial craft. In 1866 came the great Overend Gurney smash, and in its train came the downfall of the erstwhile great houses of Dent, Lindsay's, Fletcher's, and numerous others. Nurtured on such material, the young bank had to tread cautiously. But as Sir Thomas Jackson pointed out, if the fishing is to be good the water must be troubled. They were assuredly troubled, but the bank was not swept off its own rock, and therefore fished with some considerable anxiety, but with profit to its shareholders. Since those days it has had many ups and downs, and its shares have had wide limits in their quotations. It has, as a result, achieved the powerful position it now occupies with a capital of fifteen millions of dollars, and declared reserves of twenty-eight and a half millions of dollars. It will not be possible to note all its achievements, but it has been the means of introducing Chinese credit and loans to the West, whilst though the first Japanese loan came through the auspices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, the Hongkong Bank has had a considerable hand in all the later issues. It has so become a portion of the life of the Far East that it may safely be said anything affecting its fortunes greatly affects every foreign community in that part of the world. That those communities will join in the good wishes expressed at this first annual gathering we may take as a foregone conclusion.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LADY LUGARD returned to the Colony by the mail steamer *Marmora* from Shanghai this morning.

THE P. & O. S. *Nore*, which left London on 16th ult., took the following specie for Singapore—Silver coin, £7,515.

A JAPANESE paper says that a well-known share-broker of Takio has had made five name cards valued at yes 3,500 each. The cards are made of gold and set with diamonds.

AT the Police Court, this morning, a foreigner was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour for begging at Wanchai yesterday. The accused was also charged with being a vagrant.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending March 7, 1908, amounted to 23,709.78 tons a d' the sales during the period to 31,824.60 tons.

We hear from Canton that Mr. J. W. Loureiro, acting deputy commissioner at Canton, will probably be transferred to Kowloon, on the West River, as acting Commissioner, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. Mr. Loureiro's promotion will be keenly watched with pleasure by his friends in Hongkong.

TO-MORROW, Mr. Justice Wise leaves Hongkong on a well-earned holiday. During his absence from the Colony, Mr. H. H. J. Gomm, first police magistrate, will act as puisne judge, whilst Mr. J. R. Wood, formerly of the Registrar-General's department, will be appointed second police magistrate.

THE Florida water trade-mark case was concluded at the Police Court, to-day. The magistrate—Mr. H. H. J. Gomm—found that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused—Chin Cheung and two others—and he was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Session.

THE death of Dr. Nakai Tsusui, the most distinguished Japanese authority on Chinese history and a Professor of Tokio Imperial University and the Tokio Higher Normal School, took place on Sunday night at his residence at Tokio. Prior to his death, the Emperor was pleased to promote his rank and to confer upon him the Order of the Crown.

We are requested by the Committee which looked after the concert in aid of the blind on Saturday last to state the response to their efforts were most satisfactory. We understand that a sum somewhat over £600 will be at the disposal of the Committee for its good work. We are also requested to state that the Committee is exceedingly grateful to the Robinson Piano Company for the help they gave them and for the manner in which all the arrangements were carried out.

THE man Es-kiel who arrested the other day on a charge of stealing \$1,100 from a leather merchant, in Des Vaux Road Central, was, at the Police Court, this morning, sentenced to six months' hard labour. It will be remembered that on the 26th ult., accused, called at No. 17, Queen's Street and asked to be shown some leather. When the shopkeeper turned his back to procure the stuff accused stretched across the counter and from the safe removed a roll of silvered \$100 bills. It was apprehended the next day.

**THE HONGKONG CONSUL GENERAL
IN CHINA.****THE FUNERAL**

All that was mortal of the late Conselheiro Agostinho Guilherme Romano, Consul-General for Portugal and Consul for Brazil in Hongkong, who died at his residence on the 18th inst., was laid to rest in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Happy Valley this afternoon amidst all demonstrations of popular sympathy and respect in which the deceased was held. Of the numerous expressions of condolence with the bereaved widow, none perhaps have expressed greater sympathy than the letter which had been received by Mrs. Romano from Sir Frederick Lugard, who also sent a beautiful wreath. His Excellency the Governor, since his arrival in the Colony, has, on more than one occasion, given public expression of his appreciation of the Portuguese residents in Hongkong and his present sympathy with Mrs. Romano in her hour of bereavement is yet another mark of his kindly consideration with the widow and the community at the loss of their Consul-General. The despatch, which was received by Vice-Consul Leiria from the Governor of Macao to-day, was also a thoroughly sympathetic message, and reechoed His Excellency's and his predecessor's sense of gratitude for Mr. Romano's long and honourable services to the Portuguese Government and to the Colony of Macao in particular.

The funeral took place this afternoon. The cortège started from "Duart" in Arbutnott Road for the Roman Catholic Cathedral; the coffin was carried on the shoulders of young friends of the deceased. The Absolution was given by the Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Poitou assisted by the Rev. Fathers P. Gabardi, vicar, P. de Maria and G. Spada. The ceremony concluded, the cortège proceeded by way of Albany Road to the Happy Valley. Arriving at Morrison Hill Gap, it was headed by the Band of the Sociedade Filarmónica, of which the late Senhor Romano was the honorary president. The band played Chopin's Funeral March and to the sad strains of the music, the procession slowly proceeded along to the Roman Catholic Cemetery. It was formed of the Band, followed by the hearse and the mourners. The beautiful casket of English oak was draped with the flags of Portugal and Brazil. On a white satin cushion, were placed all the insignias of the various Ordens of Portugal and Spain which had been conferred on the deceased, together with the sword of the Knighthood of Christ of Portugal together with the helmet of K. J. Leiria, who is a nephew of the late Mr. Romano, Vice-Counsel for Portugal and Brazil, was the principal mourner. The cortège was joined at the Monument by Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C., representing H. E. the Governor and Capt. Monteiro, who was present on behalf of the Governor of Macao, H. E. Senhor Coutinho, H. E. the Major-General Commanding the Forces in Hongkong, was represented by Capt. Heathcote, A.D.C., Commodore Stokes, R.N., was present in person, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Captain Blanchflower. There were also present all the Consular representatives in Hongkong of the foreign powers, the flags at whose Consulates remained at half-mast again to-day; and the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Dr. Blaisten Wright, Messrs. H. J. Mody, W. E. Clarke, Chas' Leep Chee, A. Rodger, K. Urman, Francisco Tse Yat and many others. Several officials from the Macao Government also attended, besides the leading members of the public service of Hongkong, including also representatives of the mercantile community in the Colony. The criminal sessions occupied the time of the Chief Justice this afternoon, and Sir Francis Pigott could not be present in consequence. The Committees and members of the Club, Lusitano and the Catholic Union attended in a body, while almost every member of the Portuguese community who could get away from their offices on this day followed in tribute of respect of their lamented dead. The Rev. Father Nunes and Father Gouveia came over from Macao today to represent the Ecclesiastical Body of that City.

From the Cemetery gate to the grave, the coffin was borne on the shoulders of several of Mr. Romano's young friends. The service at the grave-side, which was that prescribed by the rituals of the Roman Catholic Church, was conducted by Bishop Pozzani, assisted by the members of the R. C. Clergy. At the cemetery, there were present, besides the general community, the Rev. Fathers of the Missions Estrangeiras in Hongkong, the Spanish, Dominican, Brothers of St. Joseph College, Sisters, and pupils of the Italian Convent, and Sisters and pupils of the Asiatic de la Ste. Enfance. After the blessing of the grave and the last benediction had been pronounced by the Bishop, the coffin was lowered into the grave, this last act concluding the sad ceremony.

THE WREATHS.
Among the many beautiful wreaths that were sent was one from H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard and another from H. E. Senhor Pedro Coutinho, Governor of Macao. One in proclaim was sent by the members of the Portuguese firms doing business in Hongkong—Messrs. Noronha & Co., Cruz Basto & Co., J. C. Remedios & Co., Vieira & Co., L. M. Alvares & Co., Jorge & Co., the Eastern Printing Office, Soares & Co., Barreiros & Co., and the Hongkong Printing Press. It was inscribed, in Portuguese, "To the Memory of Conselheiro A. G. Romano, Consul-General for Portugal. Tribute of Sorrow and Respect from the Portuguese Community." Other wreaths were from the Club Lusitano, Diners, Biblioteca Lusitana, Catholic Union Society St. Vincent de Paul, Sociedade Pillar, Lusitano Football Club, Club Vasco da Gama, Victoria Recreational Club, Sociedade Diretiva (Lusitano), Chev. and M. M. Vazquez, and

Consul and Mrs. Brubeca, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Tung, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. P. Silva, Messrs. Chan Kit, Shan and Chau Chi Hing (Macao Opium Farmers), and Mr. Siedman, Mrs. Luisa Ribeiro, Mr. M. A. Vaz, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. Tecla dos Reis, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss E. Paula, Mr. S. Silverstone, Mr. H. N. Mody, Mr. Eduardo Silva, Mr. A. J. M. Gomes, Mrs. and Miss Cabral, Mr. J. L. da S. Alves, Dr. and Mrs. Lello, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gracis, Mr. and Mrs. Guimaraes, Mr. A. P. Gutierrez, Mr. L. E. Gutierrez, Mr. O. E. V. dos Remedios, Mr. H. H. V. dos Remedios, Mrs. M. J. Oshund, Mrs. and Miss S. Remedios, Mr. G. M. Botelho, Mrs. Francisco Tse Yat, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Alvarez, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gutierrez, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Soares, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. d'Almada e Castro, Consul G. Friedland, Mr. J. Souza, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lopez Remedios, Mr. Ernesto Remedios, Mrs. and Miss E. L. Rosario, Miss Tecla Xavier, Dr. L. P. Marques, Mr. F. P. Marques, Mr. E. H. d'Aquino, Miss Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Arathoon Seth, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. M. da Silva, Mr. F. J. B. Silveira, Mr. Loo Kuan, Mr. Lod Hung, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. P. Tavares, Mr. and Mrs. I. Rocha, Mr. M. Baptista, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leiria, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. C. Silva, Mr. A. G. Rocha, Mr. J. A. C. Ribeiro, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. C. Silva, Mr. T. M. S. P. Leite, Mr. Thang Ju Yeng, Mr. and Mrs. A. Silva Netto, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Carvalho, Miss Edith Carvalho, Mr. J. M. da Silva, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses E. E. Rodrigues, Mr. A. V. Apca, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Botelho, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Xavier, Mrs. E. Xavier, Mr. A. Gomes, Miss Albina Jesus, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. d'Almada e Castro, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Carvalho, Mr. W. H. Gardner, Jr., Mr. Chas' Leep Chee, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. da Rocha, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. E. Machado, Mr. and Mrs. Alvaro Alves, Dr. and Mrs. G. Bateson Wright, Mr. and Mrs. B. Brother, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. de Figueiredo, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Gomes, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gomes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. M. N. da Silva, Mr. D. Dobabie, Mr. Goh Lee Heung, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jeus, Chi Wo Lin of Steamers (Hongkong Macau Line); Mr. Chan Shih, Mr. A. C. da Rocha, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Mendes da Rocha (Macao), Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. P. Costa, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. dos Remedios & Co., Mrs. Loureiro and family, Houseboy and servants "Duart."

THE TATSU MARU**A MONSTER DEPUTATION****VICEROY CHANG'S INDIGATION**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 10th March, 1908.

For obvious reasons some delay transpired in the publication locally of the official despatch relating to the surrender of the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru*. Yesterday, however, on receipt of telegraphic instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, all showing signs of detection, Walking at the head of this monstrous procession of protestants, some of the processions carried white banners bearing the inscription: "To jointly petition the High Authorities to have our sovereign rights restored." The crowd was dispersed until 4.30 p.m.

A TELEGRAM OF CENSURE

After this meeting a telegram was despatched by the League to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs seriously censuring the officials of that Ministry for the loss of the sovereign right of the Chinese nation and pointing out the harm done to the country and its people and also declaring that the people in the Southern Capital will not recognise the steps taken by that Ministry in every respect.

BOYCOTT AGITATION

Telegrams have again been despatched to the Cantonese at different ports informing them of the unsatisfactory result of the case, and requesting them to once ascertain what are the articles imported into China from Japan and to join with the Canton people in a boycott of Japanese goods.

When the news of the release of the steamer reached the people generally dissatisfaction was expressed on all sides at the way the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducted the case, to the disadvantage of the Chinese nation. Determination to boycott is reported to be expressed by the people generally. It is also reported that it is the intention of the people to suspend business to show their disapproval at the action of the Peking Government.

THE BRITISH MINISTER'S MEDIATIONTokio, March 10.
The Tokio authorities confirm the statement of the *Hihi Shimpen* reported yesterday with regard to Sir John Jordan's good offices in connection with the *Tatsu Maru* case.

China further asked Sir John Jordan's opinion with regard to the transportation of 500 tons of coal by the *Tatsu Maru* to Hongkong.

Sir John Jordan replied that there was no way open for China other than to comply with Japan's demands; but he added that the Japanese Government should concede a strict control in future over the export of arms would be a natural sequel to the present settlement.

The consigner in the case of the *Tatsu Maru*, has agreed to sell the arms and cartridges to China for a sum of upwards of £10,000.—N. C. D. News.

The Commander-in-Chief.**ARRIVAL OF VICE-ADMIRAL LAMBTON**

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, in succession to Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, arrived by the P. & O. s.s. *Malta* this morning. Vice-Admiral Lambton left London on Feb. 20 for Hongkong. He travelled from Victoria by the P. & O. boat train for Marseilles, where he embarked in the P. & O. steamship *Himalaya*. At the station to see him off were his brothers, Lord Durham, Mr. F. W. Lambton, Mr. George Lambton, Mr. Francis Lambton, and several friends.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, who takes over the command of the China Squadron to-morrow, was present on 14th ult. at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom in London, and replied to the toast of "The Imperial Forces." The people, he said, who had to lose most by the loss of our naval supremacy were the great body of workers in England. Suppose an invasion took place, what would be the result? We would all feel the humiliation, but the upper classes would still exist in comfort, while the lower classes, or a great many of them, would cease to exist entirely. The question of invasion was a most serious one, which every Englishman should consider. In the old days it would have been practically impossible, but nowadays with steam the difficulties had diminished. It might sound a curious thing, but the more powerful and invincible a ship was in the daytime the more helpless was she at night. The danger they had in the Navy at night was the danger of the torpedo boat and the mine. If this country thought that by having a superiority of battleships alone she was safe, we were making a very grave error.

That superiority might cease in a night. There was such a thing as treachery. Personally, he had no more faith in entrusting our interests to other nations than he would have in entrusting a baby to a crocodile.

The Prince and Princess of Wales received Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, who remained to luncheon on 17th ult. On 18th ult., he had the honour of being received by the King upon his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, China; and afterwards had the honour of being received by Her Majesty the Queen.

To-night at Government House, His Excellency the Governor entertained a number of guests at an official dinner. The guests include H. E. Admiral Sir Arthur Monro, Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, Rear-Admiral Peveril, H. E. Major-General Broadwood, the Right Reverend the Bishop of Victoria, His Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Comptroller and Major Stokes, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Kemwick, the Hon. Commander and Mrs. Banister

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS.]

Russia.

London, 18th March.
At a meeting of the Committee of National Defence Budget, a sub-committee of the Duma favoured the rejection of a credit for new battleships, pending the reorganisation of the Ministry of Marine.

M. Stolypin said, the creation of a new fleet, which the Tsar had ordered, was impossible if reproaches continued to be levelled at the so-called Tschilimo department. If money was refused for the fleet, the position of Russia would be lowered. Nations to hit hard blows must show vitality by striking with energy and eagerness for regeneration.

Later,

A duel has taken place between General Foch and General Smirnoff over a dispute concerning the convictions of the Port Arthur Court-martial.

General Smirnoff was severely wounded.

THE TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

The Government of Hayti has replied to the foreign representations granting their request to allow refugees to leave the country, but insisting that the Consulates shall not be permitted to become asylums.

THE BANK OF PERSIA.

Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., has accepted the chairmanship of the Bank of Persia.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CHINESE LAUNCHES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th March.
The Ministry of Communications and Posts at Peking has forwarded a despatch to Canton inquiring as to the number of steamers and launches owned by foreigners and the number by Chinese and the e. of the Chinese flying the foreign & u. under false pretences, and also those that have already changed their flags to the Chinese flag from foreign colours.

On the 17th inst., during a thunderstorm a woman was killed by lightning at about 4 p.m. at Ng-hiung i.e. in the new build.

On the arrival of the s.s. *Kluska* from Hongkong on the 17th instant, a foreigner fell from the steamer into the water and was rescued by the water police.

ALLEGED CHINA CONSPIRACY.

MERCHANTS ON TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The last case to be tried at the Criminal Sessions, this morning, before the Chief Justice—Sir Francis Piggott—and a jury, was that against four Chinese merchants—Yuen Fuk Shang, Yiu Siu Shan, Chan Kam Tong and Chia Yat Hing—who were accused of fraud.

Mr. W. Rees Davies, the Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. J. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Sir Harry Beekley K.C., instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, was for the defence.

The alleged facts of the case were that on the 4th November, 1907 the accused became acquainted with one Chan Sing On, the piece goods buyer for Messrs. Simeon & Co., 215 to 221, Des Voeux Road Central, through letters of introduction. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship that same afternoon at a dinner to which Chan Sing Oi was invited, during which the five hosts took the opportunity of laying before their guest a loan proposal, which they said, would pay handsomely. Their position was to float a business, similar to that of Simeon and Company, but on a larger scale, where everything for man's use could be purchased. They would have a capital of \$6,000 and \$4,000 in debenture shares. The business was to be carried on in Queen's Road Central, should they procure a suitable building—if not, it was the syndicate's intention of purchasing one. After a further discussion the date for the flotation of the company was fixed for the 6th Chan Sing On decided to take a share in the business. On the following day he purchased \$12 worth of cloth for the new concern and turned it over to the promoters. In the meanwhile Chan Sing On had borrowed \$500 from a friend—another piece goods man, residing in Wing On Street—to purchase a share in the new company. On the 6th November—the day appointed for the flotation of the company—Chan Sing On met the accused at an appointed place—an eating house, it was stated—whence he was taken to the top floor of 58, Hollywood Road. Arriving there, he was told that others interested in the scheme were expected soon; the business of the night could not be conducted without them; they being the largest shareholders, and Chan was asked to wait. He waited for half an hour—an hour—until finally one of the promoters suggested a game of cards to while away the time until the arrival of the others. Chan consented, and the cards were produced. Very soon he had lost his \$500. At this stage the game was stopped and refreshments brought out. Chan partook of some, and it is alleged that about ten minutes later he lost consciousness. When he awoke he discovered that he had affixed his signature to a promissory note for something like \$5,000, the exact amount he was not certain of. A report to the police was made and their arrest followed.

Evidence was heard, and the case adjourned.

The following teams will meet in a cricket match to-morrow commencing at 1.45 p.m.—Married—R. Hancock, E. H. Hinds, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, A. McKenna, Dr. F. H. Kew, Major MacFarlane, Major Hamilton, Capt. Beasley, & Misses Naval Men; Singers—H. Hancock, T. L. Pease, A. A. Clark, H. R. Morris, E. A. Fowler, L. J. Watson, F. H. H. Sturges, W. A. Smith and J. Robert.

The Hongkong Bank.

ITS ORIGIN AND ITS HISTORY.

SPEECH BY SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

The first annual dinner of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the Empire Room, Trocadero, on 18th ult. Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., who presided, had on his right H.E. Lord Li Ching-fang (the Chinese Minister), and on his left the Japanese Commercial Attaché (Mr. Wakatsuki).

The toast of His Majesty, the King, having been cordially honoured, the Chairman submitted the toast "The Bank" in the following terms:—Your Excellency, Lord Li and Gentleman,—We are, Sir, first and foremost a China bank, and we esteem it a great honour that you should have honoured us with your presence here to-night. (Cheers.) Taking all the years together, I spent about 32 in China, so that after all, perhaps, I have a claim upon you; and seven years were also spent in Japan, so that I also have a claim upon my honoured guest from Japan on my left. (Cheers.) In fact, I am among friends. (Cheers.) The toast I have to propose is "The Bank." The start of the Hongkong Bank was very peculiar. It arose out of a tremendous speculative boom that existed in Bombay in 1864, when financial companies, land reclamation companies, banks, and all sorts of things were started at a tremendous pace. But the good people of Bombay, in addition to exploiting their own country, cast their eyes toward China and said, "We are going to start a Bank of China with its head office in Hongkong." Well,

THE GOOD PEOPLE IN HONGKONG did not like this prospect at all. They thought that, after all, such a bank would be controlled from Bombay, and that it could not possibly be a local bank at all, so they determined that they would forestall their Bombay friends, and form a bank of their own. Sir Thomas Sutherland, then Mr. Sutherland, was the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company. He and the late Mr. Pollard took the lead in this matter and went vigorously to work, formed a provisional committee of 15, and took other measures. I regret to say, of those fifteen names that were in at the start only two remain to this day. One is

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND himself, and the other is Mr. Arthur Sassoon. Well, this provisional committee did not let the grass grow under their feet; they went to work and finally launched the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with a capital of five million dollars, commencing business in March, 1865. The first manager in Hongkong was Mr. Victor Fresser, and the first in Shanghai was Mr. David McLean. Mr. Kresler was a marvellously clever man, of immense energy, and it would have been impossible to find anyone better able to start a venture of the kind. He was full of zeal, and drew himself heart and soul into the work, established agencies all over the East, and everything went safely, prosperously for the balance of the year 1865. In the meantime poor unfortunate Bombay came a most frightful cropper. (Laughter.) All those schemes that they had started in this 1864 boom (which really after all was the parent of the Bank) came to nought. One by one their financial institutions and their banks, unfortunately, had to close their doors, and finally a collapse of the Indian Reclamation Company brought about one of the greatest disasters the city has ever experienced. As you may imagine, all these things did not render the task of the new bank in China a very easy one, because the relations between Bombay and China, and particularly between Bombay and Hong Kong, were then, as now very intimate. Then occurred

THE SEVERE CRISIS in May, 1866; and with it unfortunately came the failure of the great Agra Bank and that was followed by the failure of many other banks; the Bank of Hindostan, Cooch, and Japan, the Commercial Banking Corporation of Aden, and the East Asiatic Banking Corporation, the Central Bank of Western India, and the Bank of India. Then again, the crisis was not confined to banks; it extended to merchants, and some of the most princely houses in China, including the great firm of Dent and Co., went by the board. Your Excellency and gentlemen, you may imagine that this was no easy time for the new bank. But, as all good fishermen know, if you want to catch fish you must fish in troubled waters. No man ever wants to go and fish upon a pool where there are no ripples. And if we endured wounds, if we received heavy blows, in connection with all these failures, we certainly had a compensating advantage in the fact that the number of banks was reduced from ten to five. This left more room for the new bank. (Hear, hear.) And then there was another thing in our favour: we were now demoralised by the failures and disasters that had occurred. (Cheers.) We had our

OUR MANAGEMENT AND OUR DIRECTION. on the spot in the East, and we recognised after the crisis had passed that there was still plenty of good business and a vast field to be exploited in the banking world in China. (Hear, hear.) The first six or seven years after the bank started was an anxious time for all concerned. But I am certain of this—that whatever blows we got, we stood up. (Cheers.) There was a disreputable individual in Hongkong who, when things were at their worst, forecast destruction in every thing, and, posing as a Jeremiah, broke forth into lamentation, based on the poem of the Nancy Bell, as follows:

"It was near the ruin that was once the club,
Before the smash began,
Did I see alone, on a piece of stone,
An elderly broker in
His hair was thin and his beard was long,
And short and stout was he—
And I heard that wight, on that stone, recite
In a dismal, mournful key,

"Oh, I am the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,
And Docks and Refinery,
And Godowns and Pier, I owe it with tears,
As well as the Distillery." (Laughter and cheers.)

Well, if history is correct, there were more false prophecies than that poor old "Johnny in Hongkong." With all our troubles and trials, to which I have alluded, we had a great asset in our manager in Shanghai. Through all that time David McLean rendered us splendid service. (Cheers.) Shanghai at that time was to bank managers what South Africa has recently been to generals, a grave of reputations. Not only that, but I think it is on record that the Duke of Somerset spoke of Shanghai as "a sink of iniquity." Well,

OUR EXPERIENCE OF SHANGHAI has been very different. It was simply marvellous how Mr. McLean through all those times steered us clear of losses. Instead of calling it "a sink of iniquity," we can call it the brightest jewel in our crown. (Hear, hear.) We had an excellent Comptroller in Shanghai, very much respected by all those who served with him, who accounted for the fact that when others were losing heavily we escaped unharmed, by saying, "Truly Jesus take care of this bank." (Lao-tse.) All those of us who have been benefited by the prosperity of the Hongkong Bank must look back with gratitude to what Mr. McLean did for us in those early days in Shanghai. And when he left luck did not desert us, because his mantle fell upon a man whose name I have only to mention to arouse your interest and enthusiasm—Ewen Cameron. (Loud cheers.) Mr. McLean laid the foundations of the bank's prosperity in Shanghai on sure and certain lines. He had the optimist

CONFIDENCE OF THE COMMUNITY, both Chinese and foreign. He was looked upon as a sound and a wise man, and in passing on his mantle to Ewen Cameron he passed it on to a man who, as we might say, "out-Heroded Herod." (Hear, hear.) The business Mr. McLean founded was doubled, trebled, quadrupled, and when the time came for Ewen Cameron to leave Shanghai (the volume, of it was such as none of us had ever contemplated in our wildest dreams). (Cheers.) To me it is a great disappointment that Mr. McLean and Sir Ewen Cameron are unable to be with us to-night. (Hear, hear.) Sir Ewen Cameron had hoped to be present, and I will read a letter he has addressed to my friend Mr. Addis. He says: "My dear Addis—I am sure you will understand what

A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT it is to me not to be able to be with you this evening. I had begun to look forward to meeting so many of my fellow-workers, both young and old, who helped to make the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank the great bank we are so proud of today. You will be glad to hear I am much better to-day, and if only the doctor would permit I would risk to-night, but unfortunately he is obtuse. Hoping you will have a very pleasant and successful gathering."

I remain yours sincerely, EWEN CAMERON. (Loud cheers.) Nothing could be more like the old boy that that. (Cheers.) When I read this this evening, I felt very much touched about it. I remember writing a letter to Ewen Cameron before I left China, in which I said, "I thought it only fair to mention that a good deal of the "kudos" that came my way in the bank was due in the first place to McLean and in the second place to him. Of course he did not choose to accept that, but, gentlemen, it was true at the same. Well; as I have said, we have had

MANY HARD KNOCKS, but decade after decade the bank has increased. First the capital was five millions, then it was seven and a half million, then it was ten million, and now it is fifteen million dollars, and I am sure the figures of the next report will gladden the hearts of all shareholders when they see them. (Cheers.) Well, the old bank veterans are dropping out one by one. (A Voice: "A voice?") Well, but they are not all off the scrap heap; though steadily moving that way. (No.) However, their places are being taken by younger and equally competent men, and we have not the slightest doubt that the banner of the bank will be held high in the future as it has been in the past. (Cheers.) Looking round this table tonight I see a number of ardent young faces, waiting to hear the last calling, anxious to go and take their places in the fighting line, whether it is in Dai Nippon or in Far Cathay, or wherever else they may be sent. If they do get there, may they be worthy of the best of those that went before them. In the words of the old song, may they be

CONSULTING COMMITTEE: Consulting Committee: This consists of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. A. G. Wood and F. Maitland, who offer themselves for re-election. Mr. A. J. Raymond resigned his seat on his departure from the Colony.

AUDITORS: The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. who offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

BALANCE SHEET—ONE YEAR TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1907. Capital and Liabilities.

Paid up capital \$2,000,000.00

Equivalents of dividend fund 450,000.00

Repairs and renewals account 50,848.61

Raw sugar reserve account 32,538.23

Sundry creditors 759,614.86

Less advances 2,129,001.70

\$3,299,001.70

Assets.

Property account consisting of—

East Point Refinery \$1,531,200.03

Bowring Refinery 2,159.49

Swatow Refinery 983,635.79

Hongkong Distillery 8,948.40

Cash 186,547.15

Charcoal, coal, stores, &c. 139,756.81

Shipments \$12,299.98

Less advances 167,373.59

\$3,299,001.70

Balance of profit and loss account 279,371.34

\$3,299,001.70

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

To Balance on 31st December, 1906 \$1,531,200.03

By Balance on 31st December, 1907 \$1,531,200.03

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Commission \$1,403.24

To Remuneration to consulting committee 2,500.00

To Auditor's fees 6,612.67

To Loss on working 21,314.30

\$28,589.81

By Balance brought forward from last year \$9,118.47

By Net balance 279,371.34

\$3,299,001.70

We are informed that the Board of Finance

has passed a resolution for the adoption of new

standard for copper cash throughout the whole

of China. The proportion of the alloy for the

new cash is to be 6 parts of copper and 4 parts

of zinc. The weight of each cash will be 3

candareens and two li. The usual square hole

will be made in the middle of each side.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, COMNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS.

HOUSES in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, NO. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODDOWNS, 1, PRYVA EAST, BLUE

BUILDINGS, ADD. NO. 168, DES VOEUX

ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORLEY TERRACE.

Apply to—

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).
"LENNOX"	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
5,700.....		WEINSDAY, Mar. 25th.....April 23rd
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000.....	THURSDAY, April 9th.....April 27th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163.....	WEDNESDAY, April 22nd.....May 16th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000.....	THURSDAY, May 7th.....May 25th
"GLENFARG"	3,700.....	WEDNESDAY, May 20th.....June 18th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000.....	THURSDAY, June 4th.....June 22nd
S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., "S.S. MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.		

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, via YOKOHAMA, and 20½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Classvia St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.0.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence L.R. & N.Y. £42.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1908.

[15]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	To	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	WING-SANG I	MONDAY, 23rd Mar., Noon.	
TIENTSIEN	CHI-PING	MONDAY, 23rd Mar., Noon.	
TSINGTAU and CHEFOO	AMARA	MONDAY, 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.	
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUM-SANG*	TUESDAY, 24th Mar., 3 P.M.	
MANILA	LOONG-SANG*	FRIDAY, 27th Mar., 4 P.M.	
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG I	SATURDAY, 28th Mar., 4 P.M.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN AND BACK.

OCCUPYING 74 DAYS.

The steamers *Kuksang*, *Nansing* and *Fo-keng* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Inland Sea) returning via Kaido and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Ports, Chefoo and Tientsin.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1908.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	21st Mar., 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	KIUKIANG	21st "
SOURABAYA	SHANTUNG	23rd "
TIENTSIEN	KUEICHOW	24th "
MANILA	TEAN	24th "
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SINGAN	25th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	CHANGSHA	21st April,

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1908.

[17]

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest, and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship Tons Captain For Sailing Dates.

ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st Mar., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Al. bond	"	SATURDAY, 28th Mar., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 4th April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1908.

[18]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship SAINT PATRICK..... To sail SATURDAY, 21st March, Noon.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

[19]

Shipping—Steamers.

CIE DES CHARGEURS REUNIS.

All Round the World Line.

For SHANGHAI, CHINWANTAO (Tientsin and Peking), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC COAST, BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO, without transhipment.

THIS Steamer, Twin-screw, 15,000, is Newly Built and has Superior Accommodation for 1st Class Passengers. Only Single and Double-birth Cabins, each fitted with Electric Fan, Steam Heater, Writing Table and Wardrobe. Drawing-room, Smoking-room, Hair Dressing-room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardess. The best line to go to Japan and America.

in visiting Peking and North China.

Reduced Rates of Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. MILLET, AGENT,
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1908.

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM".

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

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TO YOKO-KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO AND

QUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ.

Steamers Tons To sail

KASATO MARU.....6,100 Some time First half of April.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1908.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma, with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE".

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 31st March.

Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE".

Captain Macdougall, will leave for the above Ports, on or about TUESDAY, 21st

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOURIE & CO. Connected to noon ; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND	PROVISIONAL RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION FOR LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	122,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$210,000)	{ \$12,000,587	{ Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1 year ending 31.12.07	51%	\$695 London £75.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	9,025	\$7	\$6	{ \$12,735 \$300,000)	\$72,203	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907 .....	...	\$1
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	6,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,560,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$15,000)	none	\$20 for 1906	84%	\$240
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	{ \$1,100,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,40,000)	Tls. 204,474	{ Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906 = £1.205	6%	Tls. 83 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited								
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$450,407 \$15,115 \$15,128 \$80,000)	\$1,400,490	{ Final of \$2 making \$42 for 1905 and Interim of \$10 for 1906	5%	\$840 sales
Do. do. (new)	4,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$15,115 \$15,128 \$80,000)	\$304,520	\$12 for year ending 31.12. 5 .....	...	\$151 buyers \$140 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$340,000 \$35,000)	\$373,452	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	9%	\$80
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,15,941	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	9%	\$295 sales
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited.....	30,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$7,000 \$254,618 \$94,882 \$350,000)	\$365	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$12
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$75,000 \$25,000)	None	\$4 for year ending 30.1.1907	10%	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$75,000 \$25,000 \$20,000)	Tls. 16,437	{ \$12 or and half + 1/4 making in all 54/- for year ending 31.12.07	74%	\$29 sa. and b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	\$15	45	{ \$70,000 \$270,000)	£3,694	{ \$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/2 = \$1.24 per share	31%	£39 £27
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	\$15	45	{ \$70,000 \$270,000)	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 3 for 1907	21%	Tls. 45 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.....(Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,400,000 \$1,271,300 \$65,000 \$32,057)	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	48%	Tls. 49 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Tracing Company, Limited.....	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$30,000 \$30,000)	\$137	{ \$100 for year ending 30.1.1907	38%	\$57 buyers \$136 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$30,000)	Tls. 9,8000	{ \$100 for year ending 30.1.1907	38%	\$136 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 \$10,000)	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	124%	Tls. 47 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000	19,238	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$109 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$500	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000)	Tls. 8,935	\$1 for 1907	5%	\$15 sales Tls. 80 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$100,000	18,730	Tls. 4 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06 .....	...
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$150,000 \$84,395 \$4,873)	Tls. 11,350	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	74%	Tls. 14 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$11,350 \$11,358)	None	No. 12 of 1/6 = 48 cents	58	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODDOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$6,4124	\$3,736	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$26,8 6 \$20,000)	None	Final of \$1 making \$1 for 1907	61%	\$53 sa. ex div.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$50,000 \$1,000,000)	Tls. 14,442	Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1907	8%	\$68
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$18,470,100)	Tls. 14,459	Interim of Tls. 24 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	71%	Tls. 80
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,00,000 \$100,000 \$75,000)	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	83%	Tls. 214 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,25,000 \$130,000 \$1,000,000)	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6%	Tls. 100 ex div.
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$135,000 \$15,000)	\$10,908	\$2 for year ending 30.6.07	10%	\$22 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,733	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$64,075 \$43,075)	89,178	\$1.80 for 1906 .....	...	\$12
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000)	1252	Final of 1/3 making 5/3 for 1907	71%	198
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$150,000 \$217,465 \$100,000)	13,615	Final of 8/3 making in all 5/3 for year ending 31.12.07	7%	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000)	14,621	70 cents for 1907	7%	\$10 sa. and b.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none 1653	1.5 for 1907	7%	33	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,523,945, \$170,000 none)	Tls. 107,517	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 2 for 1907	71%	Tls. 106 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$1,541)	None	Final of \$2.50 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	84%	\$18 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 25,196 \$64,000)	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 for year ended 31.10.1907	41%	Tls. 51 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dying Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000)	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	51%	50 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$1,50,000 Tls. 28,257)	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8%) .....	...	Tls. 55 sellers
Laou-kung-now Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 50,663)	None	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 75
Soy Chia Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 28,257	None	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 270
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,329, none Nil)	£618	1/3 per share for 1906	9%	57
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ Tls. 50,000	Tls. 5,995	\$1 for 1904 .....	...	\$114 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	{ none \$1)	\$25,000	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 .....	...	Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000)	53,193	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	\$1
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000)	53,974	80 cents for 1907	9%	59 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7	\$6	{ \$1,25,000 \$10,000 \$10,000)	\$10,804	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	71%	57
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$186,000 \$16,000 \$16,000)	\$16,002	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	88%	\$111
Hall & Holts, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000)	None	\$2 for year ending 31.2.07	91%	\$24 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$10,000)	2,493	11 per share for year ending 28.2.07		

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

NEW SERIES No. 5722

四月八日星期五

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1908.

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The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Telegrams:

Shanghai Ratepayers' Meeting.

Nanking Railway.

Shanghai Tramways.

Meetings:

Hongkong University.

Chamber of Commerce Election.

The Amending Public Health Bill.

Gen. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

Sanitary Board.

H. P. & C. Co.

The Soye Ching Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.

The Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Co., Ltd.

Kulangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council.

Legal Intelligence:

Attacked Armed Robbery.

The Queen's Road Robbery.

Alleged Conspiracy.

Police:

A Remarkable Capture.

Dumping a Dead Body.

The Perjury Trial.

Domestic Troubles.

"A Girl's Mind."

Tricks with a Bike.

"The Trick Safe."

A Rich Haul.

Alleged Murder of a Chinese Barber.

Florida Water Trademarks.

"Getting Back His Own."

Boyus Policing.

Correspondence:

Hongkong University.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:

The Hongkong Bank.

Another Munificent Gift.

"Au Revoir."

The Legislative Council Vacancy.

The Tatsu Yuru.

The Yarn Trade.

The Late Consul-General Romano.

The Commander-in-Chief.

China Bonfires.

Commercial Ability Recognised.

China and Manila S. S. Co.

A Day in Canton.

Luncheon on Board S.S. *Caylin*.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.

Concert at St. George's Hall.

Indian Boycott Concerning Hongkong.

Fire at the Cement Works.

Collapses at West Point.

Another West Point Fire.

The Alacrity Collision.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.

Volunteer Corps Orders.

Russian Consulate in Macau.

Water Return.

Shanghai Opium Dent.

Golf.

Japan at Sea.

"Home for the Poor."

Cosmopolitanism of Shanghai.

Canton Day by Day.

U.S. Consulate in China.

The Late Capt. "Athaway."

National Bank of China.

High Jinks in Tientsin.

Accident to the Battleship *Asahi*.

Trade-mark Piracy.

The Charge against a Band Comprador.

A "Deserter" Against.

The *Kafuji Maru*.

Opium Conference at Penang.

Mining in China.

Commercial:

Yarn Market.

Exchange.

Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On March 9, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR B. HYKES, a son.

On March 12, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of H. D. HOOLEY, of a daughter.

On March 15, 1908, at London, the wife of F. A. WELLS, of a daughter.

On March 16, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of A. M. DE SOUZA, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On March 10, 1908, at Shanghai, WILLIAM ROBINSON-TOWNSEND, M.E.I.C.E., Tientsin, second son of the late Major John Tuckey, of Kirtonway, Co. Cork, Ireland, to MARY GRACE, daughter of Charles Donovan, Esq., Indian Civil Service (retired), of Ummara House, Timoleague, Co. Cork, Ireland.

On March 12, 1908, at Shanghai, PERCY KITCHING-JAN, son of George William Kitchingman, London, to DUCY EVELYN PRYCE, second daughter of Alexander Pryce, of Birkenhead.

DEATHS.

On March 10, 1908, at Shanghai, JAMES ADAMS BALLARD, aged 51.

At his residence, "Duari," Arbuthnot Road, at 10.30 p.m. on the 18th March, 1908.

AGOSTINHO GUILLERME ROMANO, Consul General for Portugal and Consul for Brazil in Hongkong.

THE COST OF THE NAVY.

(14th March.)

In the midst of the whirligig of rumour now happily disposed of with regard to the Navy Estimates, it is very satisfactory to be able to turn to Lord Brassey's admirably precise and clear statement in the London *Times* of the actual facts of the naval situation. Here, at least, we are on firm ground. The *Morning Leader* holds that Liberals have never grudged any money that may be requisite for the maintenance of an adequate fleet. But what is an adequate fleet? It replies to its own question thus: "A definition is clearly essential; our main complaint against the late Tory Government's admiral-

is that they never would answer this question—they went on spending more and more money on the navy each year without any apparent object at all." One of Lord Brassey's chief criticisms of naval outlay in the past is really directed against this indiscriminate and empirical expenditure. He quotes Sir George Clarke's dictum that "the waste of money" in the British navy upon vessels which were never suited for any reasonably probable requirement of war has been enormous." To end that sort of expenditure is one of the reasons of a Liberal Government's existence. It is perfectly evident from Lord Brassey's figures that we have nothing at all to fear immediately. We have 52 relatively new battleships of 77,400 tons against the 43 of 450,000 tons possessed by France and Germany together; and even supposing that all foreign programmes were carried out, for which there is scarcely any precedent, we should have 48 against their 47, with 754,000 tons against 649,000 tons, in 1912. The one serious fact which favours the alarmists is that in rate of construction we are falling behind the Two-Power standard. That is due mainly to the very size of our navy, which does not admit of the proportionately rapid increase of a younger and smaller fleet. But there is as Lord Brassey says, "advantages in holding our hand," even from the purely naval point of view. But there are other facts, which cannot be excluded from the consideration of this question. Quality is at least as important as size. The protection assured to a nation by the maintenance of conditions which nourish instead of stunting its manhood, and develop instead of depressing its capacities, is not less sure or less valuable than that afforded by any number of battleships.

MR. MODY'S MUNIFICENCE.

(16th March.)

Elsewhere, in this issue, we give prominence to a letter from Mr. A. H. Rennie in reference to the report appearing in our Saturday's number giving credit to that well-known and esteemed citizen of Hongkong for the munificent offer of \$10,000 for buildings for the founding of a university in Hongkong. Mr. Rennie wishes it to be made known that the donor of this handsome sum of money is not himself but his friend and partner in initiating the novel industry of flour-milling in Hongkong, the familiar Mr. H. N. Mody. We have unconsciously done Mr. Mody an injustice for but the short space of forty-eight hours in withholding from him that need of praise which the whole Colony acclaimed him to-day as one of the few who have loosened their private purse-strings in aid of public enterprises which, in their own right, are considered of a nature calculated to promote the common weal. While according to Mr. Mody our qualified appreciation of a generosity which at once places him in the very forefront of the ranks of the Colony's benefactors, it must not be taken for granted that we are espousing unreservedly the project which has found favour in such high quarters as H. E. the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard—a project which, in its ultimate fruition, Mr. Mody has, by his public-spiritedness, been so prominently instrumental in advancing. As we stated on Saturday, for some time past, it had been an open secret that a prominent citizen had come forward with an offer of a large sum of money to enable the scheme, which the Governor had openly and forcibly advocated during the past two months, to materialise. In the endeavour to serve the public interest, we did not fail in our duty to our readers to obtain official corroboration of the report now proved absolutely authentic and supplementing it with details calculated to interest the community at large. The fear, however, of the project fizzling out through a premature disclosure of the report led us to our "acquiring" in deference to an expressed wish in the suggestion that the report might be withheld from publication until the preliminary arrangements had been brought to measurable distance of settlement. We had reason to believe towards the last week-end that negotiations had so far advanced that nothing remained in the way to a conditional acceptance of the offer. At the same time, Mr. Rennie's name was that which appeared in the foreground in connection with the realisability of Hongkong's ambitious scheme. For good reasons, Mr. Mody's was held in the "back-ground." The error into which, it now transpires, we had been led is one which, under the circumstances, is excusable. It is evident that Mr. Mody takes no umbrage at one of those mistakes which in the present instance has brought his friend into considerable favourable public prominence, and seeing that Mr. Rennie himself is putting his shoulder to the wheel in promoting and standing sponsor for Mr. Mody's bantling his association with the report of Saturday is not wholly devoid of the interest which has been aroused by its publication. It may, after all, not at all be improbable that we have only anticipated a munificence which the many opportunities for benevolent work arise in Hongkong with ample scope for it. Crestus to show their liberal spirit in no uncertain manner. Mr. Rennie should bid fair to be enshrined in the niche wherein Mr. Mody has set the example for him and others like him to emulate. We trust that there will be many such public benefactors in Hongkong.

ADMIRAL MOORE AS A DIPLOMAT.

Our special correspondent at Canton has supplied our readers with news concerning

the movements of the Admiral of the China Squadron which cannot be disregarded. It is absolutely new to us to find that an admiral should be invested with the powers of a diplomat, but apparently the effect of the representations of the admiral have not merely been great but final. We can quite well understand why Viceroy Chang should seek to maintain the importance and dignity of his office in the two Kwangs, and it speaks volumes for the tact and diplomacy manifested by the two representatives of Great Britain, that a matter which at one time seemed to threaten the peace of the Far East should have been, so far as we can learn, settled to the extent that mediation may ultimately be resorted to. There is much more behind our correspondent's letter than is evident at first sight. The question of piracy has apparently been left alone. The Viceroy, by his energetic endeavours to re-constitute the situation, has removed all fears on that score. Now, we are informed on authority which we believe to be unimpeachable, that Great Britain has, through Admiral Moore, practically declared that the importation of arms and ammunition into South China will be prohibited with a vigour which has never previously been attained. The great question is as to Colowan, that small island off Macao and in the estuary of the Pearl River. Whether that belongs to Portugal, or whether it belongs to China, is a matter which can only be settled by diplomatic arrangement. We are in possession of information which would, at least on the surface, place Colowan under the Portuguese flag. As a matter of fact, within the last week, the garrison at Colowan has been strengthened by Portuguese troops. This may mean little or nothing, but it will certainly bring the question to a point. Some observers hinted that war between China and Japan over the cargo of the *Tatsu Yuru* was imminent. It is perfectly true that wars have been occasioned by less, but at the present moment when Japan has an empty exchequer, China governed by an extremely astute officialdom, and the Powers are careful to watch every movement which might tend to detract from their influence and trade, it is inconceivable that the two empires concerned would resort to the last extremity. When Admiral Moore said that Great Britain would observe an interest in the affairs of South China—an interest, which we trust admit cannot be wholly disinterested, considering our trade with Canton—he was speaking not merely for Great Britain, but also for Germany, America and the other Powers having commercial interests with China. That great results will flow from this conference there cannot be the slightest doubt. Let us trust that they will favour the progress of our trade and the hope of our prosperity in the future.

JAPANESE METHODS IN THE YARN TRADE.

(17th March.)

The yarn industry has been beset with more than ordinary difficulties during the past two years and the crisis which was reached in 1906-7 has not happily given way to a period of confidence which it is the hope of all engaged in that trade to see maintained on a healthy basis. The introduction of any element which might be calculated to affect the even tenor of the way of this special branch of commerce should therefore be watched with a very jealous eye. We have alluded previously to the attempt on the part of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association to foster artificial demand for the staple industry of the islands. It may be remembered that a couple of months ago that association sought to introduce what was tantamount to a lottery scheme into Shanghai by which the promoters expected that the huge accumulated stocks of yarn in Japan would be worked off and the market price reduced. 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Telegrams.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
SERVICE.

SHANGHAI RATEPAYERS
MEETING.

THE PRESS TO BE ADMITTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th March,
12.30 p.m.

As the result of a special resolution which has been adopted by those connected with the forthcoming meeting of ratepayers in Shanghai it has been decided that the Press will be admitted in order that the proceedings may be adequately recorded.

NANKING RAILWAY.

FORMAL OPENING NEXT MONTH.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th March,
12.30 p.m.

The railway connecting Shanghai with Nanking will be formally opened for passengers and goods traffic on the 1st April next.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS.

THE FIRST FATALITY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th March,
12.30 p.m.

The first fatality since the Shanghai tramway service was inaugurated recently took place yesterday afternoon.

THE AMENDING PUBLIC
HEALTH BILL.

A CHINESE TRANSLATION WANTED.

At a meeting of the Commercial Union last Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to request the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai to approach the Government with a view of having a translation of the amending Public Health Bill made at the Registrar-General's Office. The resolution further embodied the desire that Government be requested to publish, in future, a Chinese version of all Bills of importance relating to the Chinese community.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

MERCHANTS ON TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL
SESSIONS.

The last case to be tried at the Criminal Sessions, this morning, before the Chief Justice—Sir Francis Piggott—and a jury, was that against four Chinese merchants—Yuen Fuk Shang, Yiu Shiu Shao, Chan Kam Tong and Chan Yat Hing—who were accused of fraud.

Mr. W. Rees Davies, the Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Sir Harry Berkeley K.C., instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada Castro, was for the defence.

The alleged facts of the case were that on the 4th November, 1907 the accused became acquainted with one Chan Sing On, the piece-goods buyer for Messrs. Sincere & Co., 215 Des Voeux Road Central, through letters of introduction. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship, so that same afternoon at a dinner to which Chan Sing On was invited, during which the two hosts took the opportunity of laying before their guests a business proposition, which they said, would pay handsomely. Their proposal was to float a business, similar to that of Sincere and Company, but on a larger scale, where everything for man's use could be purchased. They would have a capital of \$6,000 and \$4,000 in debenture shares. The business was to be carried on in Queen's Road Central should they procure a suitable building—if not, it was the syndicate's intention of purchasing one. After a further discussion the date for the flotation of the company was fixed for the 6th. Chan Sing On decided to take a share in the business. On the following day he purchased \$12 worth of cloth for the new concern and turned it over to the promoters. In the meanwhile Chan Sing On had borrowed \$500 from a friend—another piece goods man, residing in Wing On Street—to purchase a share in the new company. On the 6th November—the day appointed for the flotation of the company—Chan Sing On met the accused at his appointed place—an eating house, it was stated—whence he was taken to the top floor of 58 Hollywood Road. Arriving there he was told that others interested in the scheme were expected soon; the business of the night could not be conducted without them, they being the largest shareholders, and Chan was asked to wait. He waited for half an hour, an hour—until finally one of the promoters suggested a game of cards to while away the time until the arrival of the others. Chan consented, and the cards were produced. Very soon he had lost his \$500. At this stage the game was stopped and refreshments brought out. Chan partook of some, and it is alleged that about ten minutes later he lost consciousness. When he awoke he discovered that he had affixed his signature to a promissory note for something like \$5,000, the exact amount he was not certain of. A report to the police was made and their arrest followed.

Evidence was heard, and the case adjourned.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 25th February, 1908.

President—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), C. A. J. Howie, A. F. Gardner, S. Okuyama, W. Wilson and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.

General routine business is transacted.

The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been heard in the Mixed Court since the last meeting:

Simmonses—Allowing pigs to stray, 2. Convict.

Court of Justice—Throwing rubbish into the public drain, 1. Prob. 1.

Summary Arrests— Theft, 3. Quitting em-
ployment without giving due notice, 1.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE Chairman.

By order,

C. BURKE/M. MITCHELL
Secretary.

THE "TATSU MARU."

THE STATUS OF COLOWAN.

APPREHENDED CHINESE AGGRESSION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 13th March, 1908.

From all I can gather, the *Tatsu Maru* affair is fraught with a great deal of anxiety to the local Government. As an outcome of the already protracted negotiations I understand that the Chinese Government has raised the question as to the status of Colowan. The Wai-wu-pu had called upon the Government of Macao to establish valid proofs of Portuguese sovereignty over the island, failing which it is apprehended China may seek to exercise the power-over-annexation. Diplomatic negotiations are now in progress over the question. In the meantime, fearing the possibility of an aggressive demonstration, I understand the Portuguese garrison at Colowan has been strengthened. The local authorities are said to be prepared for surprise.

[The above news, of somewhat serious import, fully corroborates the special despatch printed in our last evening's issue, from a correspondent at Canton.—Ed., H.K.T.]

ANOTHER MONSTER MEETING.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT SCHEME.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th March, 1908.

In connection with the question of the arrest of the s.s. *Tatsu Maru*, a second mass meeting was held yesterday at the headquarters of the Canton Self-Government League and the number of people present was far in excess of the number attending the first meeting, of which yesterday's was an adjournment, held on the 7th instant. The building was considerably overcrowded, and many could not obtain seats in the hall.

At this meeting, in spite of the enormous attendance, there was no noise or disorder of any kind and all present listened with great and close attention to the various speakers, who delivered vigorous speeches, touching in detail upon all the points concerning the arrest of the Japanese steamer.

A telegram received from Shanghai was read before the assembly, which recorded the people's approval of the League's action, and the telegram was received with applause.

It was agreed, by the majority, that an investigation should be made to ascertain the different articles imported from Japan and the number of Japanese instruction employed in the various educational and other institutions in Canton with the object of formulating a scheme for steps to be taken to bring about a boycott, should the diplomatic negotiations fail to bring satisfaction to the Chinese people. The meeting commenced at 1 p.m. and was not ended until a little after 5 p.m.

At this meeting a deputation was also selected to proceed to the port of Wuchow to make arrangements in connection with the floating of the proposed shipping company.

So close are negotiations guarded that, so far, no definite particulars have transpired from official sources in regard to the question. However, the Canton paper *Kuo Sze Po* had, in today's issue, the following telegraphic intelligence that is reported to have been exchanged between the Canton Viceroy, H. E. Chang, and the Central authorities:—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has twice wired to the Canton Viceroy instructing him to at once release the seized Japanese steamer for the purpose of maintaining the harmonious relations between the two countries. On receipt of the above telegraphic order, H. E. the Viceroy was greatly agitated and, in reply, despatched a telegraphic memorial to the Throne tendering his resignation from the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang Province, to which despatch the Central Government seems willing to accede and is now proposing to appoint the present Canton Commander-in-chief, Chuan Ping-chik, to temporarily take up the post.

Great excitement is now prevailing in this city over the news among the Chinese community, and the public are anxiously awaiting further developments.

As the people here are greatly agitated over the question of the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru*, it is feared that some ignorant individuals might attempt to create disturbances, so some private individuals have decided to issue circulars, exhorting the general public to take matters calmly and to deal with the case in as quiet a manner as possible.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS
JAPAN'S PROPOSALS.

THE VESSEL NOW RELEASED.

March 16th.

Just as we are about to go to press information reaches us through Messrs. Ataka and Company, the agents in Hongkong for the *Tatsu Maru* No. 2, which was recently seized by the government authorities of Canton on the ground that she was illegally carrying arms and ammunition for the use, it was alleged, of reformers in the interior, to the effect that the Chinese Government has decided to admit the representations of the Japanese Government with regard to the vessel. The *Tatsu Maru* has accordingly been released, and is no longer in the custody of the Provincial authorities. The news arrived in a brief telegram from Canton and no further particulars are as yet obtainable on the subject. It is impossible therefore to speculate as to the reasons which have induced the Chinese officials to climb down from the position which they originally adopted with respect to the attitude assumed by Japan, and to admit the validity of the claim that the *Tatsu Maru* had been legally seized. The fact, however, that the vessel has been released would seem to indicate that the Chinese Government discovered a flaw in the charge and accordingly made the order which we have just recorded. It is highly probable that we shall be in a position to supply our readers tomorrow with full particulars on this most interesting affair.

AGITATION GAINING GROUND.

"A NIGHT TO THE BITTER END."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, March 14th, 1908.

In reply to the telegram from the Canton Self-Government Association, pursuant to the telegraphic message of the Chinese residents at the port of Manila, yesterday, sent two telegrams to Canton, in one of which they requested that the League should firmly oppose the Japanese demands and in the other they urged the Canton High Authorities to combine the saluted steamer together with its cargo,

according to Canton's regulations, in spite of the belligerent demands that have been made, and to fight the case out to the bitter end.

As Captain Ng King-wing, of the Chinese gun-boats, *Po Ho*, has left Heriot for the Capital to attend an inquiry into the facts leading to the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru*, Captain Tao Yu-wan has been appointed to take up the command during the absence of Captain Ng.

CANTON AGITATION SPREADING.

THE SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
AT WORK.

Canton, 18th March, 1908.

H. E. Viceroy Chang yesterday received a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, to the effect that the case of the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru* has been satisfactorily settled in terms already published and an agreement has been signed by the Japanese Minister and the officials of the Midship. In this message, the Canton Viceroy was instructed to comply with the terms on the part of China so far as related to matters within his jurisdiction.

On the same day the Ministry again despatched another telegram to the Canton Viceroy instructing him to severely punish the members of the Canton Self-Government Association who forwarded the telegraphic despatch of protest to that Department in connection with the arrest of the *Tatsu Maru*.

With reference to the foregoing despatches the agitation among the people here over the matter has not yet subsided, but is gaining ground on the contrary. On account of the Wai-wu-pu yielding to the Japanese demands for the release of the seized vessel, the Canton Self-Government Association has again sent out circulars calling a meeting to take place on the 18th instant, at its headquarters, and it is expected that the meeting will be attended by a greater number of people than at the first and second meetings. In anticipation that trouble might occur during the progress of the meeting, the prefect of Kwangchow and the district magistrates will personally proceed to the meeting place to see that order is kept. In the circular all particular leading to the arrest of the steamer were recorded as usual but in strong and vigorous language, and the attention of the public is drawn to the matter in a more earnest manner. It was also added in the circular that the arms and ammunition, the subject of the seizure, were most probably consigned to certain Chinese residing in the Portuguese colony of Macao by whom the Chinese bandits in the interior were always being supplied with their weapons, so an investigation should be made to ascertain the names and family places in China of those Chinese who are dealing in arms and ammunition at Macao for the purpose of supplying the Chinese bandits. When this investigation has been made, the local Authorities will be requested to deal with the suspects and the gentry and leading members of their villages will also be made to punish them according to the usual custom.

A MONSTER DEPUTATION.

VICEROY CHANG'S INDIGNATION.

Canton, 19th March, 1908.

For obvious reasons some delay transpired in the publication locally of the official despatch relating to the surrender of the Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru*. Yesterday, however, on receipt of telegraphic instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, H. E. the Viceroy Chang Jen-chun, at once transmitted a despatch to Admiral Li Chun, which is substantially in the following terms:—

The cabin of the arrested Japanese steamer *Tatsu Maru* No. 2 has been settled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in terms following:—

1. An apology has been despatched to the Cantonese at different ports informing them of the unsatisfactory result of the case and requesting them to at once ascertain what are the articles imported from China and in joint with the Canton people in a boycott of Japanese goods.

When the news of the release of the steamer reached the people, general dissatisfaction was expressed, on all sides at the way the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducted the case, to the disadvantage of the Chinese nation. Determination to boycott is reported to be expressed by the people generally. It is also reported that it is the intention of the people to stop business to shew their disapproval at the action of the Peking Government.

BOYCOTT AGITATION.

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THE EXACT POSITION.

CHINA'S CASE; JAPAN'S REPLY.

[N. C. D. News.]

Shanghai, March 13th, 1908.

We have reason to believe that the following summary contains the exact position taken up by China and Japan, respectively, in the case of the *Tatsu Maru*:

The Chinese Government tries to justify its own action regarding the *Tatsu Maru* case on the following grounds:—

(1) That the steamer in question intended to be waylaid and was seized by the Cantonese authorities for a sum of Year 15,000.

(2) That the Chinese Government will conduct an inquiry into the case of those officials who have failed to conduct the case to its entire satisfaction, and to punish them according to the degree of their error.

(3) The amount of indemnity to be paid for the damage sustained by delay, etc., by the said vessel will be settled by the Canton Viceroy with the Japanese Consul at this port.

In the despatch His Excellency also instructed Admiral Li to proceed together with the Japanese Consul at this port to board the Japanese vessel at 9 a.m. on the 19th instant (to-day) and to jointly examine all the arms and ammunition which are to be then discharged from the vessel and removed to Canton. Chinese officers are to re-hire the Japanese flag and the gunboat is to fire a salute of twenty-one guns, and the Japanese Consul is requested to witness the expiry salute when the vessel is released.

The Japanese Minister in Peking replied as follows:—

(1) As a matter of fact the arms and ammunitions were to be sent to Macao openly, and there is no doubt that the Japanese merchant was not smuggling them to the Chinese territory.

China has no right to detain a steamer and cargo which were going to the territory of a third country openly.

(2) There might have been the danger of the re-exportation of the arms and ammunitions to the Chinese territory after they were landed in Macao, but this question is entirely distinct from the present one, there being no connection between them at all.

(3) As the ship in question was not smuggling arms and ammunitions into Chinese territory, Article V. of the Commercial Treaty cannot be applied to this question.

(4) This question has no connection with the Custom business, because the seizure was effected by means of warlike measures. The proposal of China to deal with this question according to the rule of the mixed investigation cannot be justified.

(5) China alone is responsible for the delay of the settlement of this question.

(6) What the Japanese Government demands is the unconditional release of the ship and of her cargo. The Japanese Government cannot accede to the conditional release proposed by the Chinese Government.

UNGUARDED STATEMENTS.

New York, March 9.

H. E. Wu Tsin-fang, Chinese Minister to Washington, declares that Japan is not in a position to force the *Tatsu Maru* affair to an extreme issue.

COUNT HAYASHI'S VIEWS.

Tokio, March 9.

Count Hayashi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the course of an interview stated that the *Tatsu Maru* had undoubtedly anchored in Portuguese waters, Japan's last Note of advice

had been given to it without hesitation.

There were altogether about 15,000 signatures attached to the petition headed by Messrs. Chau Wah-p

AU REVOIR.

PRESENTATION TO MR. A. J.
RAYMOND.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY AT HOME.

The *esprit du corps* animating the select community of seventy odd Jews in Hongkong was manifested in a laudable manner at a gathering within the precincts of the pretty little Club-house on Robinson Road on Saturday evening last. The approaching departure of Mr. A. J. Raymond, until recently the managing representative in Hongkong of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., on promotion to Bombay, was made the occasion of a demonstration which does honour to that section of our esteemed fellow-citizens. Mr. A. J. Raymond leaves for Bombay shortly to take over the management of the firm's head office after having piloted his barque on the China Sea through extremely perilous times especially during the last couple of years when storms beset Mr. Raymond's charge in tempestuous seas like those witnessed during the critical period of the yarn crisis and the difficulties which for some time have been surrounding the all-important opium trade. That the firm should have emerged from these and is capable of holding its own after so much of such exceptional difficulty is the best testimony to Mr. Raymond's business faculty and conspicuously successful career.

In social as in congregational matters you have always been to the forefront when the well-being of the community could be promoted. To your exertions and to the material encouragement which you have given is due the formation of the Jewish Recreation Club, the enthusiasm which you have shown as one of the active members of the Club, in spite of the exigencies of business, will be greatly missed by its numerous frequenters.

The respect and esteem in which you have been held by our community in Hongkong are equalled by the extreme popularity you enjoy among the British, Foreign and Chinese communities. As evidence of that popularity we will instance your appointments to the Diamond Jubilee Committee, Indian Famine Fund, Russo-Japanese War Fund, Coronation Committee, Kwangsi Famine Fund, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia's reception in Hongkong.

For your services on the Typhoon Relief Committee in 1906 you have received the thanks of our late Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., and of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. As testimony of the soundness of your counsel and the practical acquaintance with the commercial needs of this Colony, your appointment to the recent Commission to inquire into the complex problem of the Subsidiary Coinage is the best evidence of our Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard's, appreciation of your standard of ability and business acumen.

Finally, your seat on the Directorate of the leading bank in the Far East and nearly all the Companies in this Colony at once elevates you to a position of honour and distinction which shed lustre on the community who claim you with pride as one of their own.

In taking leave from you upon your departure from these shores we specifically beg your acceptance, as Souvenirs, of a set of Silver Bowls which we trust may serve as a reminder in the quiet hours of your home life in India to bridge the geographical gap between the two sides of the Subsidiary Coinage.

No more fitting place could have been chosen than the pretty hall—made even prettier by the exquisite floral decorations of the Jewish Recreation Club. To Mr. Raymond do his community primarily owe the founding of this, the youngest social institution in Hongkong.

The invitations for Saturday evening's farewell gathering in honour of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Raymond were issued by Mr. R. A. Gubbay and Mr. S. H. Michael. Mr. Gubbay is, by the way, president of the Jewish Club. The invitations were, appropriately enough, confined to members of that community. This limitation, while harmonising with the exclusive character of the Club, was held in view out of special regard for Mr. Raymond's rare quality of self-effacement.

We have said that the beauty of the hall was enhanced by the scheme of effective decorations. For the artistic effect of the floral embellishments carried out, for this special occasion, credit is due to the excellence of taste and originality of ideas of which Mr. R. A. Gubbay has shown himself to be possessed. Over the main entrance the Union Jack with the Stars and Stripes hung in graceful folds beneath the greeting: "Welcome Raymonds" picked out in large red letters on a blue ground. Right opposite this the guests were faced with the parting legend: "Au Revoir! Non Good-bye." Across the southern side of the wall stretched the wish "Health and Happiness to All"; and the northern wall above the door frame bore the injunction: "Eat, Drink and Be Merry." Each of these inscriptions was enclosed within a framework formed of evergreens, the striking contrast of the pleasing colours was brought out in pretty relief by the brilliant effect of the electric light. Over the main arch on the glass fanlights the inscription: "Prosperity to Our Club" was seen through a pretty transparency with the crimson letters let into a mass of green. Evergreens entwined the massive beams supporting the roof and at intervals large floral baskets depended from the timber stays. Little knots of roses filled the room with an exquisite perfume that blended well with the violets and the lilies, which formed the circles around the brackets of the electric bulbs on the walls. Settees lined the bay windows with their pretty outlook across the moonlit lawns over the light-bespangled waters of the bay. At each corner of the spacious hall with its waxed floor were miniature bowers of verdant palms, luxuriant ferns and other dainty-pot plants. Two massive silver cups held the choiceest of seasonal cut flowers, and it should not be out of place to mention these valuable trophies. On the plate of one was engraved: "Tennis Cup presented by E. S. Kadour, Esq., to be won three times in succession or five times in all." The other cup is of special interest in reference to the memorable occasion. It is the "Billiards Farewell Challenge Cup, presented by A. J. Raymond, Esq., to the Jewish Recreation Club."

Amidst all the picturesqueness of the hall an oil painting of the donor of the Club buildings held a conspicuous position. The representation was a faithful likeness, by Mrs. A. K. Dealy, of Mr. E. S. Kadour. It occupied a place of honour. In front of it on a little table on the green bower were displayed the souvenirs and the illuminated Address which were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond.

The guest, who thoroughly represented the elite of the Jewish community, began to arrive shortly after nine o'clock, and when all had assembled Mr. R. A. Gubbay begged leave of the hawker to do honour to the guests of the evening—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Raymond.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Gubbay made a few brief valedictory remarks and then proceeded to read the Address in the following terms:

Hongkong, 14th March, 1908.

To ABRAHAM JACOB RAYMOND, ESQUIRE,
Hongkong.

After twenty-seven years of a distinguished commercial career, during which you have been associated with, and latterly intimately interested in, the trade of the prosperous Colony of Hongkong, you are about to lay down the reins of management of one of the most important and influential firms in this Colony, and, as reward of duly well performed, you have been elevated to the responsible position of manager at the head office of the firm you represented here.

Before you take your departure from among us, your friends and co-religionists—who have been in daily commercial and social intercourse with you—beg to take this opportunity of testifying to an appreciation of the honour and distinction which your achievements have conferred upon the community to which we belong. We wish to emphasise the fact that, ever since your arrival in Hongkong, you have uniformly evinced much practical interest in our community.

COMMERCIAL ABILITY
RECOGNISED.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT CONFERENCES
DECORATION.

A HONGKONG CHINESE GENTLEMAN
HONOURÉ.

16th Inst.

So seldom are the merits of the commercial world recognised by government that the appointment of Mr. Francisco Tse-yat to an order, which in civil life corresponds to the D.S.O. of the military world, that we think it is one of the most curious and exceptional events in Hongkong.

Thirty years ago Mr. Francisco Tse-yat was a plain ordinary man in this Colony. Within that period he has organised a business which is second to none amongst the Chinese traders in Hongkong.

Starting as a keen commercial man and realising the advantages and the prospects of trade with Europe, Mr. Francisco Tse-yat opened up an entirely unexplored territory, that is to say Austria-Hungary. At that time there happened to be a consul-general who understood the possibilities of the trade between his homeland and the Orient. Every successive consul-general has always placed before his own government the capacity and the character of Mr. Francisco Tse-yat.

He was commissioned by the Austro-Hungarian Government to supply their warships with material—coals, food and everything else—in fact, he was the intermediary through whom everything was done.

When the Austrian Lloyd line began to run regular steamers from Trieste to the Far East, Mr. Francisco Tse-yat was the man upon whom they depended in the Far East. Each consul-general referred to him for advice and information, and the result of it all is that Mr. Francisco Tse-yat is one of the honoured men of the Austrian kingdom to-day.

It is no small thing in boast that not a single thing has been done by a Chinaman which could call for reproach from a Government which is equally critical. It speaks in the highest terms for the work of the Chinese, especially those resident in Hongkong that a foreign Government should have thought fit to recognise in tangible expression the capabilities of one situated so far from the seat of power.

Unfortunately Great Britain has no Order of decoration for those who maintain their trade and prosperity. So far as we know Germany is also without an Order of that kind. It is true that lately King Edward has instituted a decoration—or rather an Order of Merit—but that does not bridge the gap.

On the other hand the Austrian Government have had the *mus* to see that their actual existence depends upon their representatives abroad. In Mr. Francisco Tse-yat they happened to find a gentleman, whose réputation could not be denied, and in whom they could rely in all seasons and in all weathers. It is not surprising therefore that the Government of Austria-Hungary decided, through the representations of the various consuls-general who have represented that empire in this Colony, to reward one who was a real asset to the country.

Some days ago Mr. Francisco Tse-yat was decorated by the Consul-General for Austria-Hungary with an Order, which, as we have already stated, equals in civilian merit that granted by England and known as the "D. S. O."

The friends of Mr. Francisco Tse-yat desired to do him honour, but it was only after much persuasion that he allowed himself to be the centre of appreciation.

Yesterday forenoon, Messrs. Wing Kee and Company were at home at Connaught Road Central, and to quote the terms of the invitation, "in honour of our general manager—Mr. Francisco Tse-yat—on the occasion of his being decorated by His Imperial and Royal Majesty Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary."

Nearly every one of the Chinese community connected with the import and export trade to the Latin countries of Europe was present, in fact, from the list which we publish below it will be seen that there was scarcely a compatriot, including the princely houses and the banks, who did not attend at the "At home" which was given yesterday to congratulate the quiet, unostentatious and well-liked member of the family of Wing Kee and Company.

"Souvenir to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Raymond. From their Friends and Well-wishers in Hongkong, 14th March, 1908."

The rest of the evening was spent in dancing which was kept up to the small hours of Sunday morning.

A GIRL'S MIND.

AMUSING STORY OF HOW MERE MAN
WAS SERVED.

16th Inst.

There being no breach of promise laws in existence in the Colony as yet rejected lovers are expected to patch up their own shattered hearts and bear the shock quietly. This much was hinted—although not exactly in these words—by Mr. H. B. J. Gomperz at the Police Court, this morning, when he declared that a girl can throw up her sweetheart whenever it so pleases her—to use the exact words of the gallant Magistrate. "A girl can change her mind whenever she likes."

The case that called for these, by no means novel remarks, so far as Hongkong and Kowloon are concerned, was that in which a young and rather good-looking Chinese woman, calling herself Taag Kwan, was accused of obtaining \$20 under false pretences from a hawker named Yeung Loong, in February last.

The story begins some time during the latter part of January when Miss Tang, seated around a table gossiping with some other women in her house at 16, Margaret Street, Wan Chai, boldly and unblushingly remarked that she was looking for a husband. She was tired of working for a living, she said, and wanted a man—any man—to step into the breach, while she remained at home. This was treated as a joke at first and everybody laughed, but when Miss Tang announced that it was serious the married women present decided to assist her in catching that "fish." That her more experienced sisters were true to their word is borne out by the fact that on or about the 10th February last the hawker—Yeung Loong—was landed. He was introduced to Miss Tang and after a little conversation decided to marry her.

"Before we marry," Miss Tang is alleged to have said, "I want \$50 to buy clothing."

The hawker replied that he was a poor man and could not raise that sum. The most he could give her, he said, was \$10.

Miss Tang agreed, and on the 17th ulto, the hawker is alleged to have given her the money. A day was then fixed for the marriage. Let it be said at once that the marriage never came off. Three times the ceremony was postponed on account of Miss Tang's excuses, it is alleged, until finally, Yeung Loong, believing that he had been fooled and robbed, had her arrested.

When the case was called on this morning, Mr. Gomperz discharged the accused, remarking as mentioned above, that the girl could not change her mind whenever she liked. He advised the accused to return the money if she had received it, and gave the complainant to understand that the next step was in the Summary Court.

Before you take your departure from among us, your friends and co-religionists—who have been in daily commercial and social intercourse with you—beg to take this opportunity of testifying to an appreciation of the honour and distinction which your achievements have conferred upon the community to which we belong.

We wish to emphasise the fact that, ever since your arrival in Hongkong, you have uniformly evinced much practical interest in our community.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN CO. LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-first ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., was held in the City Hall, last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907. The Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick (chairman of Directors) presided. There were also present—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. G. F. Friedland, A. Fuchs, E. Shellim, A. S. D. Couland, G. H. Medhurst, C. S. Gubbay, (Directors), the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (Secretary), Messrs. H. W. Looker, T. F. Hough, W. E. Clarke, Frank Smyth, Henry Humphreys, E. S. Kadourie, W. H. Wickham, Ellis and Capt. Brown.

The notice calling the meeting was read by the General Manager.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, adopt the usual custom and take them as read. Your directors regret exceedingly that the result of the year's working did not review, as proved so unsatisfactory and unremunerative. We had anticipated a profit of two large stern-wheel steamers which was not. Unfortunately, we were very much disappointed in this respect, as the result showed a loss of nearly \$20,000. This was caused, by delay in the first instance, owing to a scarcity of labour, and secondly, by difficulties arising in getting these vessels to come up to the speed contracted for. Consequently, heavy claims were made for demurrage and further expense was incurred in making the necessary alterations.

It should be stated that the premises of Messrs. Wing Kee and Company were elaborately decorated, that fireworks were the order of the day, and that the congratulations of both the foreign and Chinese communities were unalloyed and unstinted.

THE KAIFUKU-MARU.

The Japanese steamer *Kaifuku Maru*, which ran ashore at One Tree Island on Friday night, was refloated yesterday and is to be docked at Tsimshau Fagar for examination, says the *Singapore Free Press* of 6th inst. She was on a voyage from Rangoon to Yokohama with a cargo of rice.

The steamer was floated off at midnight on the 4th after discharging about 270 tons of cargo into lighters. Some plates are bent about the forecastle, but, reports Captain Sude, the ship is not leaking.

The *Kaifuku Maru* is a ship of 1,093 tons, owned by K. Tomokura. The consignee are the M. B. K. She is now at the wharf.

OPium CONFERENCE AT PENANG.

A Perak journal, in a reference to the forthcoming anti-opium conference at Penang, makes the remark that "all who have the welfare of the large Chinese communities at heart, would be very pleased indeed to know that so questionable a method of raising revenue as is the case in respect of the Opium and Gambling Farms is to be abolished as speedily as possible in the Straits and F.M.S. and be replaced by a new system whereby Government would exercise full control over the use of the pernicious drug, whilst substituting for the gambling farm revenue other means of supplying the needs of the public service."

The only point that calls for any remark in that sentence, says the *Singapore Free Press*, is the expression that the Government should itself control the use of opium, and should look to some other source of revenue to supply the place of that of the gaming farms. It is the phrase "other source of revenue" in its general application that invites remark. It is to be observed that all excise revenues are ideal in this respect, that their incidence on the population at large is altogether optional. And a man may determine for himself whether he may pay an excise tax or not by the simple process of consuming or refraining from consuming a specific commodity.

The theory that any tax on the consumption of opium and gambling farms is a sufficient excuse for the imposition of an excise tax is that a sufficient proportion of the population will consume such articles, and that to a sufficient degree to return an estimated revenue. Any increase of consumption of a particular commodity subject to excise—the rest of the Budget being assumed to be stable, and there being an assumed equilibrium between revenue and expenditure—would warrant a reduction in the rate of excise tax upon that article. Any decrease of consumption would warrant a rise in the tax on that article, and if that decrease were so great as seriously to disturb the fiscal equilibrium, a new channel of revenue would have to be discovered.

There are certain taxes that affect certain limited classes. For instance, the British working man does not pay anything on armament bearings, nor on man servants, nor, except rarely, on sparkling wines. If we leave Britain with its more or less racially homogeneous population and come to our own Colony with its well-demarcated races, the distribution of taxation should thereby be really rendered simpler.

Numerically the majority of the population is Chinese and Chinese alien at that. Now thankso to the diversity of tastes of the different races found in that in the consumption of one excisable commodity the Chinese have a practical monopoly. The opium revenue is provided by the Chinese alone, leaving out of account the small medicinal consumption of opium preparations through the regular dispensing chemists for European or other patients. The Europeans in the Colony pay excise taxation on spirits, and beers, and a certain number of the native population also contribute to the liquor excise taxation.

It will be plain that if the opium revenue is diminished that would mean that the majority of the population, the Chinese, were ceasing to pay their estimated share of the revenue. It would clearly become the duty of the Government, through some readjustment of taxation, to secure from that particular section of the population the revenue required.

A somewhat remarkable capture was effected in the Central district this morning. At an early hour, six o'clock to be exact, a Chinese policeman standing on the sidewalk in Queen's Road saw a coolie disappearing into a side lane, carrying two pairs of English shoes and a pair of boots. The coolie gave chase and caught up with the coolie in the lane. Then he made a violent attempt to grab him by the queue, but the coolie swerved to one side and darted up the lane, with the coolie in hot pursuit. Arriving outside a certain house in Aberdeen Street, after a five minutes' race, the coolie dropped the shoes and ran into a house, locking the door behind him. The constable waited outside the building for a while. He next paid a visit to the back yard, believing that his man would choose that way to escape, but with no results. Picking up the shoes somewhat disapplying, but fully convinced that he was not yet beaten, the constable made for headquarters and reported to Inspector Ritchie, who ordered him back to the house to watch. The coolie hid himself at the door at the entrance to one of the houses on the opposite side of the road. He was there for about an hour when he saw the coolie open the door and look up and down the street. The coast was clear, he thought, and left his refuge. He was pounced upon before he had gone many yards. After much bargaining he told how he came in possession of the boots. He saw a glass case hanging on the wall outside 41, Queen's Road, and, containing many pairs of boots. At his master's smash the case and took the shoes.

Accused, Chan Yung, who was three previous convictions entered against him, was given six months hard labour at the Police Court, today.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty Franz Joseph I, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia and Apostolic King of Hungary, has with highest pleasure, on 22 November, 1907, decided to give to the Chinese merchant in Hongkong—Mr. Francisco Tse-yat—the Order of the Golden Service Cross with Crown.

The Chancellor of the Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Orders present consequently, the above mentioned Service Cross.

From Chancellerie of Imperial Austria Franz Joseph Order.

(Sd.) EDWARD F. V. BAYLISS.

Although the function was only supposed to last for one hour it was long after noon before the last of the guests had dispersed. Mr. Francisco Tse-yat has great reason to be proud of the esteem and regard in which he is held by the extremely cosmopolitan community of Hongkong. It is almost unnecessary to say that he has received many congratulations.

When the case was called on this morning, Mr. Gomperz, discharged the accused, remarking as mentioned above, that the girl could not change her mind whenever she liked. He advised the accused to return the money if she had received it, and gave the complainant to understand that the next step was in the Summary Court.

Vivian, 24th November, 1907.</

Chamber of Commerce Election.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL VACANCY.

MR. MURRAY STEWART, NOMINATED.

17th inst.
A special meeting of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon, to nominate a member to fill the place of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt during six months' leave of absence granted to him by His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick occupied the chair, and there were present—Messrs. D. R. Law, G. H. Medhurst, E. Fuchs, H. E. Tomkins, G. Friedland, E. Shelling (Committee), E. A. M. Williams (Secretary), Messrs. J. H. E. Hunter, G. C. Moron, E. H. Hinds, J. W. C. Bonnar, Ho Fook, Murray Stewart, H. W. Looker, A. S. D. Couston, H. P. White, D. W. Craddock, J. S. Gubbay, A. Beattie and W. E. Clarke.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman read the letter from the Colonial Secretary inviting the Chamber to nominate a member to replace Mr. Hewitt.

He said that, on receipt of that letter, a meeting of the Committee was held and it was decided to call a general meeting of members.

There was only one nomination sent in and that was in favour of Mr. Murray Stewart, proposed by himself and seconded by Mr. D. R. Law. In putting forward Mr. Murray Stewart at the representative of the Chamber of Commerce for H. E. the Governor's approval it was unnecessary for him to make a long speech. Mr. Stewart was better known to the members than to himself, and he felt sure they would unanimously approve his election. In Mr. Murray Stewart they would have a representative who would bring to bear great industry in the discharge of his duties and would command great respect. He would give expression to their needs absolutely fearlessly and without seeking favour.

Mr. D. R. Law had great pleasure in seconding the Chairman's motion.

The Chairman then invited Mr. Murray Stewart to address the meeting.

MR. MURRAY STEWART'S PRO-
GRAMME.

Mr. Murray Stewart, who on rising was received with loud applause, said—In accepting the invitation of the Committee to stand for election to-day, I did not lightly estimate the responsibility attaching to the temporary occupation of the seat on the Legislative Council. That responsibility assumes, in my eyes, a double aspect. It involves exposition of the views of the Chamber on purely commercial matters, as these are to be found focussed at the deliberations of the Committee. It also involves the attentive consideration of all legislative proposals affecting in any way the interest of the community as a whole. You want, I take it, a delegate, but not a mere delegate. You distinguish him from that by the title of representative.

From the fact that your Committee put no questions regarding my views on current topics, I gather that they and I know you, believe in having a free and not a fettered man in the position. The Committee assumed that I understand, and would be prepared to perform, the duties of the Chamber's delegate. For the rest, presumably, they had confidence that I would carefully fulfil the functions of a critic. (Applause.) It is no blind confidence that they thus repose. I do not hide my opinions. They know my views on many matters and can judge fairly well what my attitude would be on most others. They know, broadly, the lines that I am likely to take up. Some of you may not. Some of you may want to know. Clearly, every member has a right to know. Home folk are conveniently ticketed—Tory, Liberal, Socialist. Here, unless you happen to know a man, it is perhaps not so easy to estimate his opinions. I will risk an attempt to indicate my attitude in a sentence. My mind derives its bias, in local questions involving political considerations, from reflections arising out of the unique situation occupied by this Colony. I am biased, for instance, in favour of maintaining the undivided authority of the Crown over our Municipal affairs. I claim to have an open mind on many topics, but as regards that I have a settled conviction. It has always appeared to me that the special circumstances of our environment supply quite a number of good and sufficient reasons against instituting experiments in the methods of popular government. On the other hand, an older faith in the democratic principles which I believe to be inapplicable here, keeps me very much alive to the value of enlightened criticism of the official acts of public men, and I sympathise with those who deplore the lack of it. There is no lack of other kinds of criticism. Criticism based upon insufficient knowledge of ascertainable facts is not uncommon, and unfortunately we are only too familiar with unfairness in attacks upon our Public Servants. With all this we could beneficially dispense. But we all need and we should all want criticism having truth for its objective and urbane for its note, and unless I am much mistaken the responsible officials of the Government at all times welcome it. As far as can be foreseen at present the probability is that, during the period of Mr. Hewitt's absence, opportunities for criticism will chiefly occur in connection with the passage of the Bill at present before the Council. Though, as I indicated, I find myself in sympathy with the main principles of that Bill, I shall support whatever amendments appear to me to be necessary in order to render effective those recommendations of the Sanitary Commission of which, after hearing them debated, I approve. I regard the colossal work done by that Commission, in many respects, most valuable, especially in respect of the check administered to corrupting influences, and I am not one of those (if there are any) who imagine that the Sanitary Department in this, or any other town, is incapable of improvement. I shall support, whenever possible, the views of the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board, but beyond this I shall hope that when the present Bill is passed it may be the last of its kind for many a day. It seems to me that our main concern with Sanitary and Building Ordinances, at the present time, is to get a rest from now on. I conceive it to be the case that harm to the prosperity of the Colony arises out of uncertainty as to the conditions under which property is held. Our great need is for a sound law, honestly administered over a long period, and our best hope is that when the present Bill becomes law it will supply this need. I have thus lightly touched upon the only question which can be said to affect us at the moment. On the principle of not crossing bridges until you come to them, I omit mention of others which may possibly crop up. Should difficult questions arise, I shall devote myself to the study of them. In the results, I am not so inexperienced as to suppose that I can please everybody. I should have to be several sorts of different kinds of man to do that. I do not even aspire to fulfil the hopes of each of the several parties in our little State; but if you will let me have a chance, I shall not disappoint you.

them all, I can promise you that in any criticism of the constituted authority, which I may be called upon to make, I shall try to avoid rancour, and that, at the same time, it will be my endeavour to maintain an attitude of outspoken independence (applause). When the Government appeal to me to be wrong I shall say so, and when I think they are right I shall also say so. This latter perhaps requires the greater courage of the two. In any case, if you elect me, I shall draw courage from your confidence and a double supply on occasions when I can ascertain that not only does the collective wisdom of your Committee endorse the views I advocate, but when I can believe that the members also agree, when I can feel that I have the most influential association in the Colony is a solid body at my back. Up to now I have not asked any member his vote. I made up my mind that even if opposed I would not canvas. This resolve was not the outcome of false pride. It was due to a desire to do as I would be done by. I prefer to attend an election with my mind open and my will free. I like to preserve my liberty of choice up to the last moment of the time appointed. Now that time has come, and now, gentlemen, I make bold to ask you, one and all, for your votes. (Applause.)

The Chairman then put the motion to the meeting which was unanimously carried with acclamation.

This concluded the business.

THE LATE CAPT. HATHAWAY.

TERRIBLY SUDDEN DEATH IN SHANGHAI.

Death, save by the bullet or the sword, has seldom struck with such terrible suddenness in Shanghai as he did in the Pacific Mail office yesterday morning, when a squalid, vigorous man, in the pride and prime of life, namely, Robert H. Hathaway, Commander of the P. M. steamship Mongolia, who had just come ashore from his vessel in company with Mr. B. G. Holt, the P. M. agent, dropped a lifeless corpse on the office floor, just as he was in the very act of greeting a friend, reports the *Shanghai Times* of to-day.

The terrible occurrence created a profound impression in town when it became known: Captain Hathaway had many friends and acquaintances here, although we believe it is a fact that he had never set foot in Shanghai before during all the time he had been on the run, and a sentiment of grief and horror was widely produced when the unspeakably sad tidings were spread abroad.

To say that Mr. Holt and those who witnessed the tragedy were horrified at what they saw, is to state the case mildly. They did what they could to help him, but it is almost certain that the unfortunate man was already dead when he reached the ground. They summoned Dr. C. E. Goode, who had the body removed to the Municipal Mortuary, where it will be embalmed in preparation for taking it home to America.

CONSULAR INQUIRY.

At the American Consulate-General yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Ch. Denby, Consul-General, opened an official inquiry into the circumstances connected with the sad occurrence.

Dr. Goode made an affidavit to the effect that he had examined the body of R. H. Hathaway within a few minutes of his death, and was satisfied to the best of his knowledge that death was attributable to natural causes and not to violence. He had made a post-mortem examination of the body and found death to be due to heart disease of long standing.

B. G. Holt, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., sworn, said that on his recent trip to Japan on the *Mongolia* he had extended to Captain Hathaway, to come to Shanghai on his homeward trip and have trifling with him. He had gone to the tender at the Customs jetty about eleven o'clock and there met Captain Hathaway. After the usual routine business he had remarked to the deceased that it was only a short distance to the office they should walk across. When opposite the Shanghai Club the Captain said, "Look here, Holt, you are a sort of a whirlwind. How far is it to the office?" Witness replied, "You can see the flag right there. It isn't far." The Captain said, "All right," and witness remarked, "There's nothing wrong with your heart, I hope." The deceased laughed, and stood for two or three minutes looking at the street cars. They then walked across to the office, and the deceased had stood at the counter, passing greetings with members of the staff. Shortly thereafter witness asked him to come inside and take a chair, and then he noticed that the deceased took off his hat, raising his head in his hand. Having seen him do this before, he thought nothing about it, but almost instantly thereafter, Captain Hathaway sank to the floor and seemed to be in considerable pain. Both Mr. Silverstone, and witness loosened his clothing, and the latter went to Macintosh and Lehmann's to get medical aid. Dr. Goode was telephoned for, while witness got a glass of stimulant and returned, but as soon as he arrived he saw that the Captain was dead. Dr. Goode arrived shortly thereafter and pronounced life to be extinct.

Captain Hathaway was only 45 years of age, and to all appearance had still a long and honourable life before him.

In consequence of this terrible occurrence the departure of the *Mongolia* has been delayed for twenty-four hours and Mr. W. H. Fisher, chief officer, will assume command when the boat leaves at five o'clock this afternoon.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The National Bank of China has issued the following regulations concerning extension of its trade:

1.—The capital of this bank will be increased from Tls. 6,000,000 to Tls. 10,000,000, which sum will be divided into 100,000 shares of Tls. 100 each.

2.—The Board of Finances will see that no foreign subjects are permitted to become shareholders of this bank.

3.—The shares are only transferable among the Chinese people, and they will be cancelled if the holders sell them to the subjects of any foreign countries.

4.—The head office will be established at Peking with branches and agencies at the various Treaty ports and big and important business centres throughout the Chinese Empire.

5.—The bank is the National Bank of China, but it will transact all descriptions of banking business in the same way as foreign banks in this country.

6.—The power of issuing notes will only be invested in this bank.

7.—The bank may perform all financial affairs for the Imperial Government of China.

8.—In case of monetary crisis, in any Province, the Directors of the Bank are at liberty to memorialize the Board of Finance for assistance.

9.—The Bank is placed under the control of the Board of Finance.

10.—The term of franchise granted to this Bank of the Chinese Government is thirty years. The term may be extended by permission of the Board.

11.—I shall devote myself to the study of them all, I can promise you that in any criticism of the constituted authority, which I may be called upon to make, I shall try to avoid rancour, and that, at the same time, it will be my endeavour to maintain an attitude of outspoken independence (applause).

When the Government appeal to me to be wrong I shall say so, and when I think they are right I shall also say so. This latter perhaps requires the greater courage of the two. In any case, if you elect me, I shall draw courage from your confidence and a double supply on occasions when I can ascertain that not only does the collective wisdom of your Committee endorse the views I advocate, but when I can believe that the members also agree, when I can feel that I have the most influential association in the Colony is a solid body at my back.

Up to now I have not asked any member his vote. I made up my mind that even if opposed I would not canvas. This resolve was not the outcome of false pride. It was due to a desire to do as I would be done by.

I prefer to attend an election with my mind open and my will free. I like to preserve my liberty of choice up to the last moment of the time appointed.

Now that time has come, and now, gentlemen, I make bold to ask you, one and all, for your votes. (Applause.)

The Yarn Trade.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

"ENCOURAGEMENT" TO CHINESE DEALERS.

The prospectus of a lottery has been issued by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association for the encouragement of purchases of cotton yarn manufactured in Japan. The prospectus, which is printed in Chinese, has been widely circulated to all native dealers in yarn in the Colony. A copy has reached us. In view of the far-reaching effects which the Japanese scheme might have, on an important branch of trade in Hongkong, we have obtained a literal translation of the document by a competent Chinese scholar. In our editorial column will be employed some comments on this new method adopted by the Japanese to compete with foreign merchants and traders. The translation is as follows:

The various cotton spinning and weaving companies in Japan are members of this Association have during recent years made remarkable progress, and introduced cotton day by day. They have selected the finest quality of raw materials, and adopted the best and most perfect spinning appliances. Indeed they have made everything perfect and excellent. Hence the quality of their yarn has improved day by day. Their reputation has now been known throughout China and foreign countries, and their yarn has found a market all over the globe. This Association feels greatly honoured thereby. Twenty-six years have now elapsed since this Association was formed, and during all that time, it has done its utmost to promote the welfare of the various cotton spinning and weaving companies. Thanks are due to the patronising gentry and merchants whose appreciation has brought about the prosperity which prevails to-day. Not only will this be a source of glory to this Association, but the various cotton spinning and weaving companies which are members of the Association also share in the gratification.

Since our customers have all along been good enough to bestow their patronage on us, how do we make no attempt to requite their kindness? Therefore this Association proposes to issue lottery tickets in kind in connection with the yarn of various grades manufactured by the various cotton spinning and weaving companies which are members of this Association. Full particulars are given below. The object of this association is not to make money, but to expand the trade. It is earnestly hoped that the gentry and merchants will appreciate that the Association, and the various cotton spinning and weaving companies which are members of the Association also share in the gratification.

Notice issued by the Japan Cotton Spinning and Weaving Association, Osaka, Japan.

Distributing office of the association at No. 5, Foothill Road, Shanghai.

Agencies:

Tsingtao Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

Tientsin August Michel.

Hankow Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.

Newchwang Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

Chefoo Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

Fusan

Seoul Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

Pingyang

Regulations governing lottery tickets in kind to be issued by the Japan Cotton Spinning and Weaving Association.

1.—Commencing from the 1st day of the 3rd month of the 4th year of Ming-chi corresponding to the 20th day of the 1st month of the 34th year of Kwong-tung (at March 1908) every bale of our yarn whether of 20 spinnings or under 20 spinnings will, when exported to any port, contain a lottery ticket in kind, 40 bundles being taken as a bale as in the case of foreign yarn (Japanese yarn being packed in bales of 20 bundles each).

2.—Upon the exportation of yarn containing such lottery tickets, the spinners, the number of bales and bundles, the name of the vessel and the port of destination will be furnished to this Association for the purpose of registration.

3.—Every bundle of yarn of any grade exported by the members of this Association will contain one part of a lottery ticket in kind.

4.—All matters connected with the lottery tickets in kind will be attended to by the Association's distributing office at No. 5 Foothill Road, Shanghai.

5.—Lottery tickets in kind will accompany each lot of yarn exported inasmuch as they will be found inside the bundles. All shipping documents granted by the steamer will be handed to this Association, which will forward same to the distributing office or agents for transmission to the rightful owners.

If in any port where lotteries are illegal, this Association will think of other means to obviate.

6.—Each ticket shall be divided into forty-two or three minutes looking at the street cars.

They then walked across to the office, and the deceased had stood at the counter, passing greetings with members of the staff. Shortly thereafter witness asked him to come inside and take a chair, and then he noticed that the deceased took off his hat, raising his head in his hand. Having seen him do this before, he thought nothing about it, but almost instantly thereafter, Captain Hathaway sank to the floor and seemed to be in considerable pain.

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A Day in Canton.

ITS PEOPLE AND ITS INDUSTRIES.

A LIVE HIVE OF HUMAN BEES.

No one should spend as long as one year in Hongkong without ever having visited Canton, the great metropolis of South China. The trip is inexpensive and easy—easy if one takes a night boat, but delightful if it is made by day through the blue waters and mountainous islands of the Pacific and then between the wonderfully green shores of the Pearl River some fifty miles up to the city.

Before we even land there is displayed for us in miniature a picture of the teeming, toil-driven population of China, in the jam of "shah tang" clumsy boats with turtle-back roofs of bamboo—each the home of a poor family—that swarm around the steamer, clutching at her sides with their long iron-hooked bamboo poles and yelling for passengers to be ferried ashore. A striking contrast presents itself in Shamese's line of beautiful banyans, cement walks, flower gardens, and handsome houses on one side of a narrow canal with the native city stretching a mile down river on the other side, while across the dirty river lies Honan, also commonplace, dingy, and monotonous, with its buildings encroaching on the muddy water. But one must not be hasty in judging the people from the decks of a steamer. We need to make a closer inspection. Like a student taking his first rapid survey of the whole field of a complex science, we might well begin with a ride in a chair through the streets. Do not take a guide if you are so fortunate as to have a friend who knows the city. A guide will enable us to make a closer inspection.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

All along this same street you will find various sorts of fan-making establishments, or rather, many establishments about the same in appearance that make the various sorts of fans. All summer long it is no more likely that a Chinese gentleman will forget his fan at home than it is that a gentlemanly fan will forget its Chinaman. For a few dollars you can get a whole collection of feather fans, folding paper fans, picture fans, and other kinds. One can peep around by the hour in those tiny little niches, the curio shops, and it is hard to leave the best lacquer shop without having spent too much money. As for the linen shop and the places to buy Chinese silks, ladies who really love their husbands avoid them. Looking over the stock of Man Hing Cheung on Thirteenth Street, you will experience somewhat the same sensations you feel in an art exhibition, corkscrews of humour and cunning at the corners of his mouth, and finally either a sum of twenty cents, he will at last take out of his drawer several balls already begun, and placing one in his later, ancient form; he will deftly turn it and tap it till the hole already started in one side is truly centred, and then applying a crude home-made chisel with a turned edge, begin to shape the next inner sphere. It is a fine example of what can be done with crude appliances, and a fine specimen of Chinese ability. You will be just as much entertained whether you believe every word of the story or not while the old man tells you that there are only two other such work-shops in Canton, and none anywhere else in the whole of the Middle Kingdom, and that he and his brother inherited the art from his ancestors. From the workshop you may go to a saleroom near by and see the finished product. Entering through an empty outer room you find yourself being entertained by two or three bright, busy young men who take pride and pleasure in their art of making beautiful things of the elephant's tusk, and they will beguile you into spending more for picture frames, cane handles, napkin rings, caskets, or the wonderful nests of spheres, that your conscience will justify.

THEIR EVERYDAY BUSINESS.

And begin to see what sorts of men make up the Chinese world. Of all the thousands, by far the majority are those who earn to-day to eat to-morrow. The right of way belongs to the carriers of loads. There is a ceaseless clamour of cries as the coolies swing along through the crowded narrow, slippery ways bearing on shoulder poles all sorts of loads ranging from Mandarins alive and in official dress down to swine dead and dressed for market. Your chair escapes a collision with a heavy bale of merchandise, only to be met by a long timber borne on the shoulder of a coolie. Aimed straight for your head like the spear of Milton's Satan, it swings slowly just in time to miss you; else were your skull not better than a crushed egg shell. Pairs of coolies bear enormous loads between them crying in a sort of ring song, "Stand aside!" "Yes! Yes!" "Stand aside!" "Yes! Yes!" Then you pass a long file of carriers each with a shoulder load of boxes, bags, baskets, or buckets of muddy river water, the dripping of which keeps the granite-paved alleys always wet and sloppy. Each of these burden-bearers, grunting as he hurries along, is thinking intently of his day's work and his day's earnings.

THE THRONE.

Avoid the thrust of the heavy loads as floating leaves avoid the nose of a boat. Any one hastening faster than the crowd must advance by a jerky series of burryings forward, stoppings short, dodging around slower walkers in front and so on. No one can hasten straight ahead. As your chair passes another chair, the bearers of the two cry, "Each to the right!"

THE CHINESE LADY.

Now and again we pass a dumpy Chinese lady. She scarcely glances at us as the chairs swiftly glide past each other, and her manner is perfectly decorous and her expression so uncommunicative that nothing hints to you of a home with husband and children. Rather she is a quaint picture from some antique book.

THE GENTLEMEN.

The monotonous blue and black of the crowd is relieved here and there by handsome merchants in long silk "shams," straight and scant, who are by their walk and air "lords of wealth," as every inhabitant of the Middle Kingdom prays the gods—he himself may be. Or you see finely dressed young men sons of merchants or officials, whose coloured vests outside their long coats, brighten up the dim alleys. One passes scholars not in office, most of them too poor to dress gayly; those with fine faces, but some dull for lack of hope and ambition. There are Scribes and Pharisites of China. The brighter of them quote from Confucius and other sages of the golden age as medieval "clerks" from their Aristotle, or as good old fashioned Bible readers of Western lands from the Scriptures. Just behind the scholars who have not attained, comes the man who has: four coolies port and road like automobile horns to clear the way, for they bear a Mandarin with globe crest of crystal or coloured stone on his hat. He leans slightly forward in the dark chair, or sits perfectly erect with the dignity and reserve schooled into him by many generations of the Confucian, books, full of forms and ceremony.

CHINESE EMBROIDERY.

The same things that sell at home for many dollars, may be seen here and bought very cheaply. All this exquisite embroidery is done by poor women in their homes. They take patterns already stamped on the silk or lace by the shop, and work out the tedious lines of the flowers, butterflies, or dragons for an earning of about twenty cents a day. The little button holes that one finds now and then in the midst of a beautiful embroidered piece intended for a dress for some wealthy foreign lady may have been made through the carelessness of a smoker, but they may rather mark the night toll of the poor woman. If you have any money left after visiting this place hunt out the best lacquer shop. The one I have in mind is in a very narrow and out of the way street even for Canton. The outside is very unprepossessing, but when you enter, the old head of the firm, about the same as the head of the family, and his good tempered son, and all his wares will make you forget the street, in the examining of his quaint and beautiful boxes, tea-pots, frames, and other things that are lacquered in this sumptuous little shop, as he will let you see.

One may see silk being woven by hand looms, and the dexterity with which the operator handles the "pounding" range of threads whereby he controls the web as it goes in is marvellous. The beautiful brocades are produced out before you in this airy, narrow, cramped little den where you can scarcely pass back and forth between the four walls. Why, everything in China is spoiled with dirt in the making.

IVORY CARVING.

The most entertaining thing to see, I have said for the last, is to find out the den where the old man cuts out the dozen or more concentric spheres of ivory. His place is just like all the other gray brick buildings, low to the ground. Enter and pass through the dingy front part of the house and into his workshop. If you can, humour and wheedle this old man with the bright eye and the place of human feet.

OTHER BLACKWOOD STREETS.

of the city are the blackwood, furniture street, the fur clothing street, the curio and jade stone street. No more enchanting little shops can be found than the many little curio shops on Great New Street. The ancient art is much finer in delicacy of colouring and drawing than any being produced now, and it is hard to leave these places without armfuls of old bronzes, porcelain and other ancient Chinese things. The jade stone shops are places of wealthy merchandise. Half a dozen keen, fat salesmen sit behind the one counter about twenty feet long, knowing every valuable piece under the sun, and able to give reason at once for a difference of a hundred per cent in the price of two pieces that the untrained look about the same. It makes no difference whether you buy a necklace for some dollars of dollars or a fifty-dollar ornament, or a bit for a ring setting, or nothing—the salesmen will bid you good bye with the same grave kindness with which they welcomed you. It is not the thing for a high grade Chinese merchant to press his wares upon the buyer.

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THE ACCUMULATED HISTORIC PLACES.

but Canton is by no means great in these things. It is not an ancient ruin, but a very live hive of human bees. The shops are the centres of interest for those who know the city—at least for the writer—not the Temple of the Five Hundred Genii, the Temple of Horrors, the Temple of Medicine, the City of the Dead, the Water Clock, the Five-story Pagoda. Take an open chair in order to see everything.

The three strong coolies bear you swiftly along through exceedingly narrow streets, thronged with a multitude of yellow faces, and formed by two continuous lines of shop fronts wide open to the street. You can get as you go at least a glimpse of the Chinese in.

THEIR EVERYDAY BUSINESS.

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The brighter of them quote from Confucius and other sages of the golden age as medieval "clerks" from their Aristotle, or as good old fashioned Bible readers of Western lands from the Scriptures.

Just behind the scholars who have not attained, comes the man who has:

four coolies port and road like automobile horns to clear the way, for they bear a Mandarin with globe crest of crystal or coloured stone on his hat.

He leans slightly forward in the dark chair, or sits perfectly erect with the dignity and reserve schooled into him by many generations of the Confucian, books, full of forms and ceremony.

O. D. W.

COSMOPOLITANISM OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai is the most truly cosmopolitan city in the world; for Paris, after all, is mainly French; London, after all, is mainly English; New York, after all, is mainly American. Shanghai has its French hotels, its imposing German Club, its English Country Club, its race track, its Russian Bank, its Japanese mercantile houses, its American post office. It is ruled by a council of Englishmen, Germans and Americans. It is policed by English bobbies, Irishmen, Sikhs from India, and Chinese. On the Bund, the Wall road, of a sunny afternoon, where the latest thing is motor cars, weaves through the line of smart carriages, you may see Spaniard elbowing Filipino, Portuguese jostling Parsee, Austrian chatting with Bavarian, and they all talk, gamble, drink and buy in pidgin English. This settlement of 16,000 Europeans, living apart from that public opinion which compels the maintenance of a social standard in every European country, and indifferent to local public opinion which keeps up certain curious standard among the Chinese themselves, seems to have practically no standard at all. The problem of every decent American or Englishman who finds himself established in business is whether he dare bring his wife and family and introduce them into circles so degraded that families disintegrate and children grow up under disreputable influences. The heavy drinking of the Chinese port is proverbial, yet the drinking seems little more than an incident in a city where the social atmosphere is tainted and altogether disreputable. Shanghai is known

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

18th inst.

The annual meeting of H. Price & Co., Ltd., was held this afternoon. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days past, I propose to follow the usual custom to take them as read. As you are aware the company commenced business on the 1st April last year, but was not incorporated until the 20th June. The profit made during that interval was \$4,057.47 as shown in the profit and loss account. A question has arisen as to the legality of utilising this sum of \$5,000 as a special reserve. After writing off all apparent bad debts, your directors have considered it advisable to make a further provision of \$2,000 as a reserve for bad and doubtful debts and, to pay a dividend at the rate of 10% per annum. The stock has been taken and valued by Messrs. Lowe and Bishop with the assistance of our staff. The company has been doing an increased business since its formation and the prospects are encouraging. We represent a great number of the largest distilling, brewing and wine growing companies in England and the Continent, and having a big turnover are enabled to sell at prices that induce the support of the public. We have entered into special arrangements with the Philippine Company to handle their well known "Commercial" cigars and shall be in a position to quote exceptionally low prices. As it is absolutely necessary that cigars should be presented to the public in the very best of condition, we are installing here a drying room specially constructed for the storage of cigars.

Mr. G. T. Lloyd seconded and the motion was adopted.

A "DESERT" ISLAND.

JAPAN'S NEW POSSESSION.

As some of our readers may be aware, an uninhabited island was discovered off the coast of Formosa by a Japanese explorer some time ago, which has since been known by the name of Nishigawa Island. Mr. Nishigawa, a pharmaceutical expert in the service of the Government, who lately returned from a visit to the island, gives an interesting account of it. According to him the island is about 240 nautical miles distant from Formosa, being surrounded by flat reefs of broken rock between which there is a narrow channel. The water between which and the island is so rich in various marine products that they may be said to be almost inexhaustible. Varieties of shells, scallops, and pearls are abundant. There is also a large amount of coral. Immense rocks of calcium phosphate based on coral reefs exist to such an extent that there is a sufficient supply of materials for the manufacture of artificial manure for fifty or sixty years to come.

The discoverer of the island was one Midatsu Shinjuku, who found there flocks of wild birds called "azadō". No notice appears to have been taken of the value of these birds, which were considered unmarketable. When it became known, however, that the feathers of these birds fetched high prices and found a ready market in Europe—chiefly in France—an enterprise was set on foot by Mr. Nishigawa Kichiji, who took possession of the island and started to exploit it. When the island developed it is believed that about 2,000,000 worth of a kind of shell called "akaze", which is imported every year to Japan from Singapore, may be supplied from the island.

There are already houses on the island, one of which is sufficient to accommodate 300 people.

In the course of a few months,

by next June—a hospital will be completed

and electrical installations established so that work may be carried on by night as well as day.

The temperature and climate is similar to that of the southern part of Formosa, ranging from 70° to 75° Fahr. at this time of the year.

The island appears to be healthy, being entirely destitute of local diseases. The flora is tropical and the whole island is covered with a dense mass of tropical plants. There are no wild animals, reptiles, nor poisonous insects on the island, the only animal extant being a species of rat, of which very large specimens of six inches in length are to be found in abundance. Although not a single pair of rabbits are to be found on the island, the group of meridiorum (*Zyzomys japonicus*) are abundant, and these can easily be caught.

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The Yarn Trade.**THREATENED JAPANESE INVASION.****A LEADING MERCHANT INTERVIEWED.**

18th inst.

The appearance of the translation of the circular in Chinese issued by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association in our last evening's issue, together with our comments thereon, has aroused a considerable amount of interest in commercial circles on account of the threatened invasion of the China Yarn Market, by Japanese competitors by means of very questionable methods. The value of the Yarn Trade to Hongkong is of no less an amount than \$15,000,000 annually in a normal year. In this amount is not taken into consideration the value of the trade to the shipping firms engaged herein, nor are the side profits and turn over taken into account by way of marine insurance on the value of freight while in transit from India to Hongkong and thence to ports serving as feeders to the consuming districts in the interior. The value of godown rents in Hongkong, prima facie, is also omitted in the aggregate reckoning of the \$15,000,000 total. These induction remarks suffice to convince even the uninformed of the value of the Yarn Trade as an important prop in the commercial fabric of the Colony. With a view to ascertaining in what light this new threatened Japanese invasion first made public in these columns, is regarded by the merchants in Hongkong, a member of the staff of this journal sought and obtained an interview with the managing partner of a leading firm of yarn importers in Hongkong. When the object of our visit was announced, the gentleman at once observed that the question was one fraught with considerable interest to the trade of the Colony. In his opinion, the new method proposed by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association was distinctly prejudicial to the Indian trade.

"How is it prejudicial?"

"In this way: the scheme is of the nature of unfair competition. It introduces an element of speculation which appeals in a peculiar manner to the Chinese people."

"You mean gambling?"

"But you don't object to Japanese competition as such?"

"No. We are always prepared to face and fight fair competition and are willing to abide by the inexorable laws of the survival of the fittest. The methods proposed under the Japanese scheme do not come within the definition of fair competition. They seek to introduce a pernicious element into a legitimate trade which cannot be countenanced and must be discouraged."

"Would the perniciousness of the evil be confined to the yarn trade alone?"

"No. It will affect trade in general." Asked for his opinion as to the attitude of other importers engaged in this trade towards this latest Japanese move, the merchant unhesitatingly affirmed that the answer he had given to our questions and the statements he had advanced practically embodied the views of all firms interested in the Indian yarn trade. As to the position of Chinese dealers he thought that those who limited their transactions to the spinneys of the Bombay Mills coincided with those of the importers in general, whereas the natives who deal in the coarser qualities of Japanese yarn would not improbably throw in their lot with their Japanese principals, and, with them, would go in for this new form of gambling introduced under the Osaka Association's scheme.

"Would the scheme be regarded as a gambling one in the light of the Hongkong Ordinance?"

"That is not for me to say."

"Will any action be taken in order to defeat the sinister object of the Japanese mill-owners?" The gentleman, who is in a position to make an authoritative statement on the subject, preferred at this stage not to commit himself to any definite assertion. We will trust, however, and our editorial suggestion of yesterday is reiterated, that the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association might jointly make representations on the initiative of the merchants to Government in order to defeat an attempt on the part of our trade rivals in Japan to undermine the source of a very valuable branch of commerce which contributed in the past in immaterial manner to the stability of the Colony's present-day commercial prosperity. In thus protecting the interests of Hongkong, we should at the same time be indirectly benefiting merchants, traders, and brokers alike in Shanghai, where the existence of several large cotton spinning and weaving mills stands to suffer far more than the huge interests of Hongkong, were the tentative attempts of the Japanese to wholly capture this important branch of the China trade to be carried to a successful issue. If steps are to be taken, we commend it to the earnest attention of the guardians of the mercantile interests of the port that they must be taken promptly and decisively. It is now or never."

BOGUS POLICEMEN.**ATTEMPT TO VICTIMIZE A FARMER BAILED.**

18th inst.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts presiding, two Chinamen—Tao Iu, an ex-policeman, residing at Queen's Road West, and Lo Ting Po, of 48, Stanley Street—were charged, at the instance of Inspector Gosling, with assuming the designation of police officers when not being members of the Force, and with demanding money with menaces.

It was stated that on the night of the 15th instant, the accused called at the house of a farmer—To Fo Kun—who resided at 43, Wong-nai-chong Village, and told him that "the Inspector" at No. 3 Police Station wanted to see him, and requested him to follow them to the station. Knowing the first accused was a policeman and not being aware of his discharge from the Force, the farmer started with them for the station. The accused each carried a truncheon, (not the regulation kind) and police whistles. When the trio got outside the house one of the accused told the farmer that he had got himself into trouble, but that if he gave them "several dollars" they would settle up things. The farmer stated that he had no money, and that he was quite willing to go to the station. The accused then assaulted him with the truncheons. In a minute the villagers, hearing cries, turned out and chased the accused, both of whom escaped. When the police visited the spot, they found a truncheon and a cap on the ground, and a search for the accused resulted in their being arrested after yesterday afternoon on the Playa East. The accused was found with the truncheons, and the police whistles in his possession.

The charge was proved, and the accused were sent to goal for four months each. They were also ordered to be deported in the stocks for six hours.

SANITARY BOARD.**FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.****HUSBAND ACCUSED OF ROBBING HIS WIFE.**

The fortnightly meeting of members of the Sanitary Board was held last Tuesday afternoon, when the following business was transacted—
BASEMENT BYELAWS.

The M.O.H.'s minute recommending the amendment of the Basement Bye-laws is as under:

5th March, 1908.

Sir—I beg to recommend that the Board amend the Basement Bye-laws by deleting sub-section 1 of Bye-law 1 (page 88). It will be seen that sub-section 1 provides for the required window area into external air, and that sub-section 3 prevents any basements with a deck abutment being occupied. So many basements are just ground floors with a small abutment that the effect of sub-section 1 is too drastic. Section 26, sub-section 2 gives us power to deal with any undesirable basement as unfit for habitation. In Bye-law 2, if the accused, who was undecided, pleaded "not guilty" to the charge on a previous hearing.

The case is unquestionably a singular one to Hongkong, and overflows with brutality. Mr. Crist proceeded to state the facts of the case straight away. The case, he began, was a very bad one. The prosecutrix was a boarder-house keeper in the Colony and because of that he would ask the Press to keep the matter out.

The Court—it is her misfortune. There is no reflection on her.

Continuing, Mr. Crist said that prosecutrix and the defendant had been married for about eighteen months. They had lived together for some time, and then separated. A few days ago, on the 12th instant, defendant returned to the Colony and went to see his wife. He demanded a sum of money from her and as he threatened her to cut her throat, it was stated.

The Court—Is she to be demanded of Congress totals \$51,723.64, of which \$500,000 is allotted to Shanghai while the remainder is divided between Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Nanking, Tientsin, Koba, Nagasaki, Seoul, Tamsui and Yokohama. The requirements and possibilities of each port are set forth in detail by Mr. E. Root, the American Secretary of State, and the proposals for Shanghai are minutely explained in a covering letter from Mr. C. Denby, the Consul-General. The new building in Shanghai would comprise accommodation for the Consul General and his family, the United States Court and gaol; of the present one we read that "prisoners by the simplest methods of gaol breaking have gotten at large when it pleased them to do so"—so that others besides Americans are interested in reformation on this point.

For consular offices, post office, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. It is particularly interesting to notice that offices for handling Chinese emigrants to the United States are also contemplated. Into the details of other ports we have no space to enter. But, in general, two or three main points may be noticed. It is manifestly unfair that the American Consul should have to pay for their own lodgings; which, in the case of Chinkiang, means lodging with some European family. It is bad policy, as at Canton, to leave American business to be transacted by another nationality for want of proper offices. It is unhealthy, as at Amoy, to expose your Consul to be swept away by any passing typhoon. Finally it is clear that Mr. H. H. Taft's tour through the Far East has begun to bear fruit of much promise. Behind the elaborate proposals which lie before us there is a solid intention to foster the operations of American trade in China by all possible means; and while we may sympathise with the motive, we must not overlook the warning which it contains for other rivals already in the field.—N.C.D. News.

THE QUARR'S ROAD ROBBERY.

CHARGE PROVED—ACCUSED SENT TO PRISON.

The second case to be called on at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday morning, was that in which Leung Kwan, who was formerly a lungkong Police Force, was charged with assault with intent to rob.

The Attorney-General—Mr. W. Rees Davies—prosecuted. The accused, who was not represented by Counsel, pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment.

The facts of the case, as outlined by Mr. Davies, were to the effect that early on the morning of the 27th ulto the complainant—Atma Singh, a watchman in the service of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company—left work to return to his home at Wan Chai. When he arrived outside the old Commissariat building, built by Fletcher Street, he saw a Chinaman standing near a tree. The Indian continued on his way for a few paces when another Chinaman joined the other near the tree. As he was passing, one of them rushed at him and rubbed a handful of pepper in his eyes, while the other attempted to seize his hands in his pockets. The Indian, who by this time was dazed with pain, cried "Police-man, policeman!" He was then knocked down, and his assailants bolted—one running eastward and the other towards the west. He pursued the man going west, calling for help all the time. Then he saw a European rush out from the Naval Yard, and seize the man. The European told witness to go and fetch a policeman, but witness could not go as his eyes were too bad. The prisoner was removed into the dockyard until the arrival of a policeman.

Witnesses were then examined.

After which the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of three years' hard labour was passed.

THE PERJURY TRIAL.**DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.**

Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts gave his decision at the Police Court last Friday afternoon, after we had gone to press, in the case in which Chan-Chau was charged with committing perjury, by swearing an affidavit that Lau Chi Chin and his family had left their residence in Caine Road on the 26th February and had gone to Canton, where, as a matter of fact, Lau Chi Chin had never left the Colony. Mr. Gomperts found defendant not guilty and discharged him.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Goldfinch, Barlow and Morrell, appeared for the defence.

Defendant was called to the stand and examined. He stated that when he made the declaration he thought Lau Chi Chin was about to leave the Colony. He believed it, because somebody told him so. He made no inquiries to find out if it was correct. Mr. Gomperts, in giving his decision, said that he had no desire to usurp the functions of a jury. In the exercise of his discretion he did not believe that he could convict defendant on the evidence adduced, and decided as already stated.

HIGH JINKS IN TIENTSIN.

They certainly know how to do things in Tientsin, as the following account of some of their proceedings at a recent Spinster's Ball will serve to show; but we must say the reader is not likely to derive a very flattering idea of the attractiveness of the Tientsin belles when expeditions such as those described have to be resorted to, in order to obtain ladies partners. The passages in question are from the *China Times* of the 4th inst.:—

A novel and greatly appreciated feature of the ball was the provision of various devices for securing partners for everybody. We have already alluded to one—the scattering of red hearts containing spinster's names among the crowd of bachelors, who scrabbled for them on the floor. Another was a great white sheet, behind which nothing could be seen but a number of hands appearing above the top, these being grasped by those in front,—strictly an Indian woman's device for securing partners, this "pig-in-the-hole" arrangement. But all the contrivances for filling the dancers' programmes, though many and various, were similar in character to this—the spirit of chance; red, lucky chance ruled. For one dance, fans were dealt out indiscriminately, thesifans being in pairs; and every gentleman had to go among the ladies and seek the duplicate of the fan he had received. The men drew cards with ladies' names on them, and had to go and find the ladies. Another device was the disposition of a number of ladies behind a screen—a red screen of course—in front of which a number of men were placed in a row. Then the ladies came and stepped through the paper of the screen, each coming out of a panel as it were, and grasping the hands of the men in front of her and dancing with him. At the apprehension and conviction of those concerned in the commission of this crime, Inspector McFarley of the San-ting-ho Police Station, in charge of the girls, and his men, arrested the ringleader, who was the victim of the Triad Society's agents, whose hostility he had incurred. Accordingly the police have decided to offer a reward of \$100 to anyone who would come forward and give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of those concerned in the commission of this crime. Inspector McFarley of the San-ting-ho Police Station, in charge of the girls, and his men, arrested the ringleader, who was the victim of the Triad Society's agents, whose hostility he had incurred.

The monthly competition for the Captain's Cup was held at Happy Valley between March 7th and March 9th. The following cards were returned—

O. S. CONSULATES IN CHINA.**DOMESTIC TROUBLES.**

Nearly three-quarters of the "Journal of the American Asiatic Association" for February is taken up with statements regarding the improvement of American consular buildings in China, Japan and Korea. The contention that the present accommodation is alike insufficient for the purpose it has to serve and ill-designed to incense the people felt by Chinese, for American dignity is so reasonable that it is unnecessary to lay further emphasis upon it here; although, when we recall what has been done by the pioneers of other nations in this and other lands with the most judicious means, we may be inclined to feel that the prestige which depends on appearance may be overrated. What we chiefly notice, however, is that the schemes appear to have grown considerably, if we are not mistaken, since the report; and they had been kept in an excellent state of repair. Besides, it was a fact that they had transferred the amount of \$1,200,000 from the working to profit and loss account. There was very little to be said with regard to the accounts, but he might mention that they had depreciated their buildings by an amount of ten percent, and they had been kept in an excellent state of repair. Besides, it was a fact that they had not been rebuilt as cheaply as they had been originally. The furniture account stood in the books at very little more than half its original cost. As they would see by the report, a bungalow had been destroyed by fire on the 19th of February, and the insurance company paid a total loss on the building and furniture. The money had now been invested on behalf of the company in debentures. Unfortunately they could not say that their claims for \$1,340 against the British Government on account of the loss they sustained in 1900 by being prohibited from letting their bungalows had been paid. Whether they would ever recover that was a matter of doubt, but it was desirable to keep it in their books as a dependency, which they really ought to recover. For the coming season, he was glad to say, they had already let four bungalows, and he hoped before the summer season commenced that they would be able to let several others. They had now an amount of close on twenty thousand taels invested in debentures, and as it did not seem at all probable that the prospects of development were likely to take place there was really no object whatsoever in keeping this money in reserve. It would be more than sufficient to enable a return of about \$1,500 per share to be made to shareholders. The Directors were making inquiries as to the cost of obtaining a reduction of the capital; and if the necessary formalities could be effected at a reasonable cost—which they would like to put somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$100 or thereabout—they would take steps to have this reduction carried out. Every year since the company started there had been a hope that the British Government would do something towards the development of Wei-Hei-Wei, which would give the necessary impetus to extension and enable the company to use its large amount of undeveloped land. Nothing had ever come of these hopes, and in order to show a proper book value of the estates, the undeveloped land had been charged with interest, and the figures in the balance now gave the actual book value of their estates. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. E. J. Crist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and

WEI-HEI-WEI LAND AND BUILDING CO. LTD.**ANNUAL MEETING.**

This annual meeting of the Wei-Hei-Wei Land and Building Co. was held at Shanghai on last night. Mr. Alan McLeod, being in the chair, Other present were Messrs. J. E. Clark, E. Jenner, Ridge, P. F. Stoker, W. A. C. Platt, representing Mr. J. P. Stoker, and Mr. J. P. Lowe.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report; and account. He pointed out that they had transferred the amount of \$1,200,000 from the working to profit and loss account. There was very little to be said with regard to the accounts, but he might mention that they had depreciated their buildings by an amount of ten percent, and they had been kept in an excellent state of repair. Besides, it was a fact that they had not been rebuilt as cheaply as they had been originally.

The furniture account stood in the books at very little more than half its original cost. As they would see by the report, a bungalow had been destroyed by fire on the 19th of February, and the insurance company paid a total loss on the building and furniture. The money had now been invested on behalf of the company in debentures. Unfortunately they could not say that their claims for \$1,340 against the British Government on account of the loss they sustained in 1900 by being prohibited from letting their bungalows had been paid.

Whether they would ever recover that was a matter of doubt, but it was desirable to keep it in their books as a dependency, which they really ought to recover. For the coming season, he was glad to say, they had already let four bungalows, and he hoped before the summer season commenced that they would be able to let several others. They had now an amount of close on twenty thousand taels invested in debentures, and as it did not seem at all probable that the prospects of development were likely to take place there was really no object whatsoever in keeping this money in reserve.

It would be more than sufficient to enable a return of about \$1,500 per share to be made to shareholders. The Directors were making inquiries as to the cost of obtaining a reduction of the capital; and if the necessary formalities could be effected at a reasonable cost—which they would like to put somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$100 or thereabout—they would take steps to have this reduction carried out.

Every year since the company started there had been a hope that the British Government would do something towards the development of Wei-Hei-Wei, which would give the necessary impetus to extension and enable the company to use its large amount of undeveloped land. Nothing had ever come of these hopes, and in order to show a proper book value of the estates, the undeveloped land had been charged with interest, and the figures in the balance now gave the actual book value of their estates. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. E. Jenner Hogg seconded, and the motion was passed without comment.

Mr. E. Jenner Hogg was, on the motion of Mr. W. A. C. Platt, seconded by Mr. J. P. Lowe, re-elected a Director.

Mr. P. F. Lavers moved and Mr. W. A. C. Platt seconded a resolution to the effect that Messrs. A. R. Leake and Co. be re-appointed auditors, which was adopted.

This concluded the business, the Chairman stating that, if necessary they would call a special meeting to carry out the proposal to make a reduction in capital.

The following is the report:

The Directors have now to submit for the information of Shareholders the audited General Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Four of the Bungalows were occupied during the whole of the summer season, and one of the remaining six was let for two months.

Bungalow No. 4, Half Moon Bay was destroyed by fire on 19th February, 1907, and the Insurance Company paid a Total Loss on buildings and furniture. The amount of the claim has been invested in Debentures.

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Hongkong University

A Meeting of the Committee convened by H.E. the Governor to consider the project of establishing a University for Hongkong was held at Government House on the 18th inst., at 4 p.m. The following gentlemen were present:—The Bishop of Victoria; Hon. Mr. May, C.M.O.; Hon. Mr. Ho Kai, C.M.O.; Hon. Mr. A. Thompson; Hon. Mr. Pollack; Sir Paul Chater; Hon. Mr. Chatham, C.M.O.; Hon. Mr. Brewi; Dr. Atkinson; Dr. J. C. Thomas; Mr. A. H. Renouf; Dr. Bateson; Wright; Dr. Jordan; Mr. Turner; Mr. Bowley; Mr. Murray Stewart.

Hon. Mr. Kewick was unavoidably absent and Mr. Mody deferred attendance till the next meeting.

His Excellency spoke as follows:—Gentlemen—I have asked you to meet me here today in order to announce to you that a large sum of money has been offered with the object of building a University in Hongkong. Some time ago Mr. Renouf called upon me and informed me that Mr. Mody had read with great interest some references I had made in speeches at various prize distributions to the day which I hoped might not be far distant when Hongkong would have a University, and that he (Mr. Mody) desired to place the magnificent sum of \$50,000 at my disposal for this object, but he desired that the matter should not for the present be divulged. I will ask Mr. Renouf to confirm these statements. He has consented to be a member of this Committee, but did not desire to attend to-day. My first impression was that it was essential that the Hongkong College of Medicine should be amalgamated with any scheme for a University and should not exist as it were a rival. This would involve their abandoning the site they had obtained for their College buildings at Taiping-shan, which is unsuitable and does not offer sufficient space for the larger scheme, and giving up the building plans which they had already finally decided upon, and adopting a scheme of building which should be part of, or capable of expansion into the larger project. The Court of the College has been in consultation with Mr. Rannie and myself for some time past and they have concurred in the proposals subject to certain conditions. But they bear some misgivings as to the vital question of the cost of maintaining the University when it has been erected. They rightly feel that they have for years past been labouring to attain an object which at last they find to be on the verge of attainment, and they naturally do not wish to jeopardise the results of their labour by being associated with a scheme which does not offer an equal assurance of success. In other words, the College of Medicine has sufficient money for the buildings it requires and sufficient funds, and promises of help, to enable it to at once utilise these buildings to the full when erected. Has the projected University any similar assurance? This brings me to the position of the Government towards this project and I wish to make that position absolutely clear. I am ready to recommend to the Government the grant of a site which is considered by all to be fully adequate and well adapted for the purpose. I further than this, the Government cannot in present circumstances go. The present and prospective liabilities which the Government has to incur are such as to render it impossible for me to hold out hopes that any considerable grant for the maintenance of the University can be undertaken by Government. Nor in such circumstances would it be right for me in the position I hold to encourage such a project if there should be any fear that the cost of maintenance would eventually, in spite of what have said, fall upon the Government. I feel personally very optimistic about the success of the project, and I am enthusiastically anxious to see it take shape. I believe that if we can establish a University here which will offer equal and better facilities than Tokyo, we shall attract here a large number of wealthy Chinese students who at present go to Japan, or to America, England and the Continent of Europe. These men will be able to pay the full expenses of their College course, and the University will derive the main portion of its income from the fees they pay. But there will be a period—possibly a period in which the expenses will be great and the receipts small before the University is fully established. I feel therefore that personal optimism and personal enthusiasm are factors which should be eliminated in dealing with this project, and that we should approach it in a business-like way, and before we embark upon it we should ascertain as nearly as possible what the cost of maintenance will be, and what funds we have or are likely to have to meet that cost. When we have actual estimates before us, it will be for us to say how far it is judicious for us to embark on the building programme. Mr. Renouf, acting on behalf of Mr. Mody, has assured me in the presence of the Court of the College of Medicine that the donor is willing to build only a portion of the buildings required and to put the remainder of his generous gift into an endowment fund, if that should be considered the wiser and more prudent course.

I propose then, gentlemen, to appoint a Sub-Committee to draw up such estimates as may enable us to approach this subject with more precise data than we at present possess. The terms of reference, viz., the points upon which I will ask them to report are as follows: Having consulted the donor as to the exact object he has in view, the Sub-Committee will report on the following points:—

- Assuming that in the first instance the schools embraced by the University are limited to a School of Medicine and a School of Engineering, what is the minimum adequate staff required for each and what would be its annual cost? To what extent could local assistance be counted on to assist the professional staff in the early years of the University and until it began to earn an income by fees of students?
- Assuming that a School of Law were added later, and that these three Schools form, so far as our present horizon extends, the full scope of the University, what buildings would it be advisable to undertake at once, with the funds at present in sight and what sum would it be necessary and advisable to set aside for maintenance or endowment, looking to the conclusions arrived at under (a)?
- The gentlemen whom I propose to ask to advise us on these points are specially qualified to decide on the staff and buildings, and general cost of maintenance of Schools of Medicine, Engineering and Law, and also to give us rough estimates of the cost of the buildings required. When we have the results of their deliberations before us, we shall be in a better position to decide how far we can embark upon this project, and what form our immediate action should take. As regards the first of the two questions, which I propose to refer to the Committee,—what staff is required and what its cost will be—there is nothing to interfere with an immediate reply. But as regards the second—how much money it is safe to spend on buildings and how much should be devoted to maintenance so as to ensure the immediate and practical utility of the scheme.

It is clear that the Sub-Committee's report will entirely depend upon the amount of money available. I feel confident that the entire community will recognise the importance of this project. It will place Hongkong in a unique position in the Far East. It will no doubt attract the Chinese colony, the sons of wealth, and individual Chinese gentlemen, and it will have a far-reaching effect upon the prestige and in-

fluence of Great Britain throughout the Chinese Empire. It will, I think, be the most important step taken in the recent history of this Colony. I take therefore this opportunity of inviting those gentlemen whether European or Chinese whose interests are bound up in this Colony, or who desire to see British influence extended in the Far East, or who would welcome the coming of the Western knowledge which so many of her sons are now seeking and can only obtain at great cost, and by exile from their country, to come forward and support Mr. Mody in his munificent donation, and enable us to give effect to his generous effort by subscribing a sum adequate to carry out the scheme in its entirety. To do the thing well, and provide a fully adequate endowment even for the modest beginning which I propose, a sum, probably not far short of \$100,000 or a yearly income of \$50,000, would be required. By whatever amount we fall short of the total required, by a proportionate amount must we curtail the scope of the proposed university. It is, I am aware, not a well chosen time at which to make an appeal for large funds, but it is unavoidable, for the gift which I have announced compels us to act at once and for my part, I think it is singularly fortunate that it came in time to enable us to incorporate the College of Medicine in the project before it had become too late to do so. A further opportunity for making a renewed appeal may arise when the buildings are approaching completion a year or two hence. I am not disposed, gentlemen, to embark on a scheme whose success is problematical, and if I were, I am sure, that no "wild cat" project would find acceptance with you whom I have asked to consider this scheme. I propose to go no further than can be economically and financially justified when we have the report of the sub-committee before us. I will, however, propose two resolutions and ask the committee to record their voices upon them. I suggest that we should forestall their Bombay friends and form a bank of their own. Sir Thomas Sutherland, then Mr. Sutherland, was the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company. He, and the late Mr. Pollard took the lead in this matter and went vigorously to work, formed a provisional committee of 15, and took other measures. I regret to say of those fifteen names that were in at the start only two remain to this day. One is

The Hongkong Bank

ITS ORIGIN AND ITS HISTORY.

SPEECH BY SIR THOS. JACKSON.

The first annual dinner of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the Empire Room, Tropidor, on 14th ult. Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., who presided, paid his respects to Ewen Cameron (Loud cheers). Mr. McLean laid the foundations of the bank's prosperity in Shanghai, on sure and certain lines. He had the unlimited

when he left took did not desert us, because his mantle fell upon a man whose name I have only to mention to stoke your interest and enthusiasm—Ewen Cameron! (Loud cheers.) Mr. McLean laid the foundations of the bank's prosperity in Shanghai, on sure and certain lines. He had the unlimited

CONFIDENCE OF THE COMMUNITY, both Chinese, and foreign. He was looked upon as a sound and a wise man, and in passing on his mantle to Ewen Cameron he passed it on to a man who, as we might say, out-Herded Herd! (Heat, Heat.) The business Mr. McLean founded was doubled, trebled, quadrupled, and when the time came for Ewen Cameron to leave Shanghai the volume of it was such as none of his ever contemplated in his wildest dreams! (Cheers.) To me it is a great disappointment that Mr. McLean and Sir Ewen Cameron are unable to be with us to-night. (Cheers.) Sir Ewen Cameron had hoped to be present, and I will read a letter he has addressed to my friend Mr. Addis. He says: "My dear Addis,—I am sure you will understand what

A BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

it is to me not to be able to be with you this evening. I had been so looking forward to meeting so many of my fellow-workers, both young and old, who helped to make the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank the great bank we are so proud of to-day. You will be glad to hear I am much better to-day, and if only the doctor would permit I would risk to-night, but unfortunately he is obtuse. Hoping you will be a very pleasant and successful gathering.—I remain, yours sincerely, EVEN CAMERON." (Loud cheers.) Nothing could be more like the old boy than that. (Cheers.) When I read this evening, I felt very much touched about it. I remember writing a letter to Ewen Cameron before I left China, in which I said I thought it only fair to mention that a good deal of "kudos" that came my way in the bank was due in the first place to Mr. McLean and in the second place to him. Of course he did not choose to accept that, but, gentlemen, it was true all the same. Well, as I have said, we have had

MANY HARD KNOCKS, but decade after decade the bank has increased. First the capital was five millions, then it was seven and a half million, then it was ten million, and now it is fifteen million dollars, and I am sure the figures of the next report will gladden the hearts of all shareholders when they see them. (Cheers.) Well, the old bank veterans are dropping out one by one. (A Voice, "Not yet.") But they are, not all on the scrap heap, though steadily moving that way. ("No.") However, their places are being taken by younger and equally competent men, and we have not the slightest doubt that the banner of the bank will be held high in the future as it has been in the past. (Cheers.) Looking round this table to-night I see a number of ardent young faces, waiting to hear the East calling, anxious to go and take their places in the fighting line, whether it is in Dai Nippou or in Far Cathay, or wherever else they may be sent. If they do get there, may they be worthy of the best of those that went before them. In the words of the old song, may they be.

"Steady and strong, marching along,
Like the boys of the old brigade!" (Loud cheers.)

The toast was enthusiastically drunk.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND

himself, and the other is Mr. Arthur Sasso. Well, this provisional committee did not let the grass grow under their feet; they went to work and finally launched the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, with a capital of five million dollars, commencing business in March, 1865. The first manager in Hongkong was Mr. Victor Kresser, and the first in Shanghai was Mr. David McLean. Mr. Kresser was a marvellously clever man, of immense energy, and it would have been impossible to find anyone better able to start a venture of the kind. He was full of zeal, and threw himself heart and soul into the work, established agencies all over the East, and everything went merrily, prosperously for the balance of the year 1865. In the meantime, poor unfortunate Bombay came a most frightful copper. (Laughter.) All those schemes that they had started in this 1864 boom, (which really after all was the parent of the Bank) came to nought. (One, one, one!) Their financial institutions and their banks, unfortunately, had to close their doors, and finally a collapse of the Bombay Reclamation Company brought about one of the greatest disasters the city has ever experienced. As you may imagine, all these things did not render the task of the new bank in China a very easy one, because the relations between Bombay and China, and particularly the relations between Bombay and Hong Kong, were then, as now very intimate. Then occurred

THE SEVERE CRISIS.

The resolutions were carried unanimously. The gentlemen named signified their consent to serve on the Sub-Committee. Mr. Rennie, on behalf of Mr. Mody, confirmed the statements made. After some general discussion the Committee adjourned.

THE "ALACRITY" COLLISION.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Present—Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Sir Arthur Wilson, and Sir Gorell Barnes.)

The board as thus constituted sat on 19th ult., to hear consolidated appeals arising out of a collision at sea. Admiral Rodney M. Lloyd C.B., and Captain Caborn, C.B., R.N.R., acted as naval assessors.

The China Navigation Company, Limited; V.—(1) The Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom; (2) Commander Leathem.

There were two consolidated appeals from a judgment of His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Korea, at Shanghai. The appeals arose out of a collision which occurred on June 6, 19, 19, between the appellants' steamship *Alacrity* and her Majesty's despatch vessel *Chinkiang*. At the time of the collision the *Chinkiang*, a screw steamer, of 1,085 tons gross register, fitted with engines of 250 h.p. nominal, was on a voyage from Chefoo to Swatow, carrying a general cargo. The *Alacrity*, a twin-screw vessel, of 1,700 tons register, and engines of 2,000 h.p., was proceeding from Shangha to Wei-hai-wei. The appellants alleged that the *Alacrity* did not proceed at a moderate speed; that she did not hear, hearing, apparently, forward of her beam, the fog signal of another vessel, stop her engines, and navigate with caution; that she died a stoned instead of a whistle; and that she ought to have reversed when she stopped. The respondents contended that those on board the *Chinkiang* did not observe Articles 14, 16, 19, 22, 23, and 29 of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. On August 1, 1906, the respondent Commissioners commenced an action of damages in the Supreme Court of China and Korea, at Shanghai, against the appellants in respect of damage caused to the *Alacrity*, and shortly afterwards the appellants brought a cross-action against Commander Leathem, the officer in command of the *Alacrity*, for the damage suffered by the *Chinkiang*. The two actions were tried together, and on the same evidence, before the Acting Judge, assisted by an assessor. The Acting Judge held the *Chinkiang* alone to blame, and delivered judgment for the *Alacrity*, with costs, in the first action, and for Commander Leathem, with costs, in the second action. The Court was of opinion that the *Chinkiang* should have stopped as soon as two successive blasts had led her to suspect that the signals came from a vessel forward of her beam, and that as the assessor made out from her log that the *Chinkiang* was steaming at 9 knots before 7 a.m., such a speed was too high. From the judgment of the Supreme Court for China and Korea, the appellants preferred their appeal to His Majesty in Council.

At the close of the arguments for the respondents, their Lordships did not call upon counsel for the appellants to reply.

Lord Macnaghten and their Lordships would have been very anxious to hear what the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announces that the total output of the company's three mines for the week ending March 7, 1908, amounted to 35,700,000 tons and the sales during the period to 31,000,000 lbs.

WHEN THE public of Singapore, Penang and Malacca States are prepared to support *The Motor Car and Athlete Journal* for the payment of Russian Consols for 1907, she will profit by it to say that the first number which has just come to hand is certainly a most promising publication. In the Straits where the roads are good and are kept in excellent repair, motoring has long passed the hobby stage. Everybody who can afford it, and probably some who cannot, own a motor car, and uses it for business as well as pleasure. Again nearly everybody is interested in some form of sport, or pretends to be, and the new journal, which will appear monthly, should suit them, to a "T". It is admirably got up in magazine form, the writing is fresh, vigorous and pacy, the subjects are dealt with in a knowledgeable style, the illustrations are clear and interesting, and there is an air of brevity and bonhomie about it all that exactly suits the theme discussed. There should be a field and future for *The Motor Car and Athlete Journal* and it certainly has our unstinted wish for success and our admiration for the enterprize of the proprietor, Mr. E. Pingle. It is well printed on fine paper, and is a credit to the *Straits Times* Press, who are responsible for its production. The price is 10 cents per copy.

FLORIDA WATER TRADE-MARKS.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

18th inst. Further evidence was taken by Mr. H. H. Gomperts this afternoon, at the Magistrate's, in the case brought by Mr. A. W. Lampert, of Messrs. Melchers and Company, against the proprietors of the Kwong Sang firm, of 246, Des Voeux Road Central, for selling and keeping for sale bottles of Florida water, bearing false labels.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. H. V. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Co., appeared for the prosecution. Sir Henry Lambton, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, represented the defendant firm.

Mr. Lampert, on being examined, said his firm were agents for Messrs. Lanman and Kemp's Florida water for the last thirty years. His Florida water sales had been very considerable during the past seven years. It was at the request of Messrs. Lanman and Kemp that these proceedings were taken. They had also a power of attorney, which was in the German Consulate.

Sir Henry—If he has a power of attorney it must be put in.

Mr. Slade said there was a copy. The original was out of the jurisdiction; it was at Canton.

Sir Henry—It must be put in to prove that it is so.

Mr. Slade—I can prove it on oath. Tea letter from Messrs. Lanman authorising the complainants to institute these proceedings was put in as evidence, the witness swearing that the signature on the letter resembled that of Lanman and Kemp.

Sir Henry objected. He said that was not sufficient to allow of its admission as evidence.

Mr. Slade (to witness)—How long have you known that signature?

Witness—I have seen and known that signature for the last seven years.

Mr. Slade—If that is not evidence I don't know what it is.

Sir Henry—It is presumptive evidence; that's all. It is not evidence in a civil case and certainly not in a criminal case.

Mr. Slade—The rules of civil and criminal matter are the same, except in one case in the Hongkong Ordinances.

Sir Henry said that the letter was not sufficient in the absence of power of attorney. If this was necessary powers of attorney would be useless; oaths commissions would also be useless.

Mr. Slade argued that a letter could be given in anything, except in the case of deeds, which must be under seal.

Under cross-examination, witness said he had lived in Hongkong for seven years. There may be in the world many waters under the generic name of Florida water.

Sir Henry—The words "Florida water" like the word "Eau de Cologne" are descriptive of a particular make of a scent?

Witness—I have seen and known that signature for the last seven years.

Do these words descriptive of a certain kind of perfume?—Yes.

Do the words "Eau de Cologne" designate any particular maker?—They do.

Upon your oath, sir, are there not several makers of Eau de Cologne?—There are.

Do not the words "Florida water" describe a perfume without describing by whom that perfume was made?—I don't know an answer to that.

You have heard of a perfume called bay rum?—Yes, but it is not a perfume.

Is it not? Some people think so. It is a hair wash.

Does Bay rum convey to your mind the name of any maker?—I know it is made in Kingston.

Does it convey to your mind the makers?—No. Bay rum is made in several places in the West Indies?

Do you know if Ribald's make Florida water?—No.

Sir Henry—When you are going home you might look for yourself, and then you can take proceedings against them.

Mr. Slade—Possibly, we will.

Sir Henry—Do you know Colgate and Company of New York?

Witness—Yes.

Are they Florida water manufacturers?—Yes.

Do you know that Watson's sell Colgate's Florida water for years?—I don't know.

Can you read Chinese?—No.

Have you ever heard of a "White Ross" perfume?—I think I have.

Is it not a fact that when you sell Florida water the bottle is wrapped in blue paper covering the label?—It always is.

This question was the outcome of the question as to whether the label used by Lanman and Kemp differed each other. Witness replied that there was a slight difference, but could not be detected by a person looking into a shop window.</p

THE LATE CONSUL-GENERAL ROMANO.

DOVER OF THE CONSULAR CORPS IN HONGKONG.

On the 1st inst., one by one, the old links in the chain connecting Hongkong of the past with the Colony of the present day is snapping, and few there are remaining who can recall Hongkong as it was soon after the British occupation. By the death of Senator Agostinho Guilherme Romano, another of Hongkong's oldest citizens has passed away. Mr. Romano will be remembered as the Doyen of the Consular Corps and as the Consul-General for Portugal and Consul for Brazil in Hongkong. The deceased, who was seventy-six years of age, having been born at Macao on June 25, 1831, had lately begun to suffer from senility and when he took ill with a chill late last week, his indisposition soon developed into a severe attack of pneumonia and, in spite of the best medical aid, he passed away peacefully at 10.30 o'clock last night at his residence "Duart" Arbutin Road.

By virtue of his official position, Consul-General Romano was known in Hongkong in official, social and business circles. It cannot be said that his intellectual attainments were such as to have raised him into any conspicuous prominence in the social life of the Colony, but the official status which he enjoyed claimed for him that recognition which was due to the rank of the representative of a kingdom which can lay claim to an alliance with England ever since the Middle Ages. There can be no question that in the conscientious discharge of the duties pertaining to his office, the late Consul-General brought to bear his most energetic industry and care in the service of His Most Faithful Majesty, The King of Portugal. It was in the exercise of that zeal—whether carried out with or without an error of judgment on his part we will not pause to consider—that an estrangement was brought about some years ago between the late Consul-General Romano and the majority of the community whose Consular representative he was. Later, fortunately before his demise, that breach was bridged over and in burying the hatchet of an old feud, both parties relegated to the limbo of forgotten memories all the soreness and differences which at one time had existed between them. And it remains as our pleasant duty to recall that, at the time of his death, the late Mr. Romano was as highly a respected and esteemed citizen by his fellow-countrymen as he was by the British and foreign communities of Hongkong; so much so, that, we are informed, his Portuguese friends are endeavouring to make a demonstration of popular sympathy and also as a mark of respect by which the deceased was held by members of his community.

In the service of Portugal, Mr. Romano followed in the footsteps of his late father-in-law, the late Mr. J. R. Rendos, to whose business he succeeded. That his services had been recognized by his sovereign the honours which had been conferred upon him by the late King of Portugal furnish the best evidence. Among the decorations with which the late Dom Carlos was graciously pleased to confer upon Senator Romano was the Knighthood of the Order of Lady of Conception of Portugal, Companionship of the same Order, and that of Jesus Christ of Portugal.

The late Mr. Romano was also a Knight Commander of the Orders of Carlos III, and Isabella Católica of Spain. But his most coveted honour, and of which he frequently spoke with grateful and justifiable pride to his more intimate friends, was the parchment which created him a Privy Councillor of Portugal and Gentleman of the King of Portugal's Household. Large as the Portuguese community in Hongkong is, at no time was the late gentleman called to perform any one of those duties leading to important diplomatic negotiations between the Government of this Colony and that of Portugal; for perfectly amenable to the laws of the land of their adoption, this law-abiding section of the community, pursued their daily avocations without bringing into conflict the representatives of the respective Governments. That is not to say, however, that Mr. Romano's position was a sinecure, for the friendly relations between Hongkong and Macao brought the Governments of the neighbouring colonies into close relationship, of which Mr. Romano often acted as the intermediary.

It is therefore not surprising that, when the death of the late Conselheiro Romano became known this morning, many were the messages of condolence which were received at the Consulate during the day. Capt. Taylor, A.D.C., called personally on behalf of the Governor, The Governor of Macao sent a telegram of sympathy in which it was stated that his A.D.C., Capt. Monteiro, would be present at the funeral to-morrow to represent H. E. Senator Coutinho. All the members of the Consular Body also called, and among the leading officials was Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice. In mark of respect to the deceased, the flag at all the Consulates and also at the Club Lusitano was half-masted throughout the day and will remain so until after the funeral to-morrow. The Catholic Union has issued a circular to its members announcing the fact that, as a mark of condolence, it has been decided to close the Club to-day and to-morrow. We are informed that the funeral will take place at four o'clock in the afternoon; the cortège will start from "Duart" at that hour for the Roman Catholic Cathedral and will pass the Monument at five o'clock.

THE FUNERAL.

All that was mortal of the late Conselheiro Agostinho Guilherme Romano, Consul-General for Portugal and Consul for Brazil in Hongkong, who died at his residence on the 18th inst., was laid to rest in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Happy Valley this afternoon amidst all demonstrations of popular sympathy and respect in which the deceased was held. Of the numerous expressions of condolence with the bereaved widow, none perhaps have expressed greater sympathy than the letter which had been received by Mrs. Romano from Sir Frederick Lugard, who also sent a beautiful wreath. His Excellency the Governor, since his arrival in the Colony, has, on more than one occasion, given public expression of his appreciation of the Portuguese residents in Hongkong and his present sympathy with Mrs. Romano in her hour of bereavement is yet another mark of his kindly consideration with the widow and the community, at the loss of their Consul-General. The despatch which was received by Vice-Consul Leiria from the Governor of Macao to-day, was also a thoroughly sympathetic message, and recorded His Excellency's and his predecessor's sense of gratitude for Mr. Romano's long and honourable services to the Portuguese Government and to the Colony of Macao in particular.

The funeral took place this afternoon. The cortège started from "Duart" in Arbutin Road for the Roman Catholic Cathedral; the coffin was carried on the shoulders of young friends of the deceased. The Absolution was given by the Rt. Rev. Bishop, D. Portozzi, assisted by the Rev. Father G. G. Gattardi, prior

vicar, P. de Maria and G. M. Spada. The ceremony concluded, the cortège proceeded by way of Albany Road to the Happy Valley. Arriving at Morison Hill Gap, it was headed by the Band of the Sociedade Filarmónica, of which the late Senator Romano was the honorary president. The Band played Chopin's Funeral March and to the strains of the music, the procession made its way along to the Roman Catholic Cemetery. It was formed of the Band, followed by the bears and the mourners. The beautiful casket of English oak was draped with the flags of Portugal and Brazil. On a white satin cushion, were placed all the insignias of the various Orders of Portugal and Spain which had been conferred on the deceased, together with the sword of the Knighthood of Christ of Portugal together with the helmet. Mt. J. J. Leiria, who is a nephew of the late Mr. Romano, Vice-Consul for Portugal and Brazil, was the principal mourner. The cortège was joined at the Monument by Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C., representing H. E. the Governor, and Capt. Monteiro, who was present on behalf of the Governor of Macao. H. E. Senator Coutinho, H. E. the Major-General Commanding the Forces in Hongkong was represented by Capt. Heathcote, A.D.C. Commodore Stake, R.N., was present in person, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Captain Blanchflower. There were also present all the Consular representatives in Hongkong of the foreign powers, the flag at whose Consulates remained at half-mast to-day, and the Hon. Mr. H. May, C.M.G., Dr. Bateson Wright, Messrs. H. N. Mody, W. E. Chon Leep Chee, A. Rodger, K. Hermann, Francisco Tse Yat and many others. Several officials from the Macao Government also attended, besides the leading members of the public service of Hongkong including also representatives of the mercantile community in the Colony. The criminal sessions occupied the time of the Chief Justice this afternoon, and Sir Francis Piggott could not be present in consequence. The Committees and members of the Club Lusitano and the Catholic Union attended in a body, while almost every member of the Portuguese community who could get away from their offices on this mail day followed in tribute of respect for their honoured dead. The Rev. Father Nunes and Father Gouveia came over from Macao to-day to represent the Ecclesiastical Body.

From the Cemetery gate to the grave, the coffin was borne on the shoulders of several of Mr. Romano's young friends. The service at the grave-side, which was that prescribed by the rituals of the Roman Catholic Church was conducted by Bishop Pozzani, assisted by the members of the R. C. Clergy. At the cemetery, there were present, besides the general community, the Rev. Fathers of the Mission Estrangeiros in Hongkong, of the Spanish Dominican Missions, Brother Sylvester, Director, and Brothers of St. Joseph's College, Sisters and pupils of the Italian Convent, and Sisters and pupils of the Asilo da Sra. Enfance. After the blessing of the grave and the last benediction had been pronounced by the Bishop, the coffin was lowered into the grave, this last act concluding the sad ceremony.

THE WREATHS.

Among the many beautiful wreaths that were sent was one from H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard, and another from H. E. Senator Coutinho, Governor of Macao. One in proclain was sent by the members of the Portuguese firms doing business in Hongkong:—Messrs. Noronha & Co., Cruz Basto & Co., J. C. Remedios & Co., Vieira & Co., L. M. Alvares & Co., Jorge & Co., the Eastern Printing Office, Soares & Co., Barreto & Co. and the Hongkong Printing Press. It was inscribed, in Portuguese, "To the Memory of Conselheiro A. G. Romano, Consul-General for Portugal. Tribute of Sorrow and Respect from the Portuguese Community." Other wreaths were from the Club Lusitano, Directors, Biblioteca Lusitana, Catholic Union, Society St. Vincent de Paul, Sociedade Philarmónica, Lusitano Fopital Club, Club Venatorio, Victoria Recreation Club, Sociedade Dramática (Kowloonense), Chevi and Mme. Volpicelli, Consol and Mme. Brisa, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Tung, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. P. Silva, Messrs. Chao Kit, Shan and Chau Chi Hing (Macao Opium Farmers), Dr. and Mrs. Steudin, Mrs. Luisa Ribeiro, Mr. M. A. Var, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. Telesio da Silva, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. Telesio da Silva, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Osmundo, Mrs. and Miss H. N. Mody, Mr. and Mrs. Eduardo Silva, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. de Alves, Dr. and Mrs. Lello, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gracias, Mr. and Mrs. Guimaraes, Mr. A. P. Gutierrez, Mr. L. E. Gutierrez, Mr. C. E. V. dos Remedios, Mr. H. H. V. dos Remedios, Mrs. M. J. Osmundo, Mrs. and Miss S. S. Remedios, Mr. G. M. Botelho, Mr. Francisco Tse Yat, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Alvares, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gutierrez, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Soares, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. d'Almada e Castro, Consul G. Friedland, Mr. J. Souza, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lopez Remedios, Mr. Ernesto Remedios, Mrs. and Miss E. L. Rozario, Miss Tecla Xavier, Dr. F. P. Marques, Mr. F. P. Marques, Mr. E. H. d'Aquino, Miss Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Arathoon Seth, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. da Silva, Mr. F. P. B. Silva, Mr. Lou Kun, Mr. Lou Hung, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. P. Tavares, Mr. and Mrs. I. Rocha, Mr. M. Baptista, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leiria, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. C. Silva, Mr. A. C. Rocha, Mr. J. A. C. Ribeiro, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. J. Souza, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lopez Remedios, Mr. Ernesto Remedios, Mrs. and Miss E. L. Rozario, Miss Tecla Xavier, Dr. F. P. Marques, Mr. F. P. Marques, Mr. E. H. d'Aquino, Miss Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Arathoon Seth, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. da Silva, Mr. F. P. B. Silva, Mr. Lou Kun, Mr. Lou Hung, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. P. Tavares, Mr. and Mrs. I. Rocha, Mr. M. Baptista, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, Mr. and Mrs. J. 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His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Honourable Mr. Henry Klawick to be an un-official member of the Executive Council; during the absence or leave of the Honourable Mr. E. A. Haworth or until further notice.

We hear from Canton that Mr. J. W. Loureiro, acting deputy commissioner at Canton, will probably be transferred to Hongkong, on the West River, as acting Commissioner Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. Mr. Loureiro's promotion will be learnt with pleasure by his friends in Hongkong.

It is reported from Nagasaki that the Russian Far Eastern S.S. Company's steamer *Amur*, which arrived there on March 5 on her way to Choo, was attacked on behalf of the Kitagata Coal Mine Company on her arrival, owing to the Company having failed to pay a coal bill amounting to Y. 37,000.

TO-MORROW Mr. Justice Wise leaves Hongkong on a well-earned holiday. During his absence from the Colony Mr. H. H. J. Gom�, first police magistrate, will act as puisne judge, whilst Mr. J. R. Wood, formerly of the Registrar-General's department, will be appointed second police magistrate.

THE death of Dr. Nakai Tsuasi, the most distinguished Japanese authority on Chinese history and a Professor of Tokio Imperial University, and the Tokio High Normal School, took place on Sunday night at his residence at Tokio. Prior to his death, the Emperor was pleased to promote his rank and to confer upon him the Order of the Crown.

IN view of the increased number of disputes between Christian converts and the masses in the various provinces H.E. Yuan Shih-ai, president of the Wuipu, proposes to establish a Chiao Wu Chiu, or Bureau of Missionary Affairs, which will be charged with the settlement of all "missionary questions." A memorial will shortly be presented to the Throne on the subject.

THE Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company having recently purchased the Wing Lok Street Wharf situated at the junction of King Link Street, Des Voeux and Connaught Road West, it is arranged that the steamer *Powas* will depart from this wharf commanding from-morrow, Wednesday (18th). The Macao steamer *Sun An* is now using the wharf and in future the Sunday Excursions by this vessel will depart from and arrive at this Wing Lok Street Wharf.

A CONTEMPORARY coin, a new, and really expressive, word in a note commenting on the position in the Afghani country. It says "it is known for certain that all the border clans are very short of ammunition, although rifles are believed to be fairly plentiful everywhere." "Plentiful" just describes the character of a rifle in the hands of a stark thief of the border land. It is a word that ought to go down to the ages in company with "Stelleboos." — *Singapore Free Press*.

THE Viceroy at Nanking, H. E. Tuan Fang, has sent a dispatch to His Honour M. T. Liang, the Shanghai Tantai, stating that since, in accordance with the Imperial Decree all opium dens in the native city of Shanghai have been closed down, and no steps have been taken to close the dens in the International Settlement, His Honour is instructed to request the Municipal Council, through the Senior Consul, to adopt drastic measures in the matter in order to encourage the anti-opium campaign China.

THE annual report of the Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1907, shows as a result of the year's working a balance at general working account of \$271,610.43. This has enabled the directors to pay to the shareholders two interim dividends of 2 per cent and 3 per cent, in July and November last, and after providing for general expenses, etc., there is a balance of \$23,727.04. The payment of a final dividend, of 5 per cent, together with the interim dividends paid, will give the shareholders a return of 10 per cent for the year.

THE traffic on the trams at Shanghai on Saturday and on Sunday last was remarkable. From 11.30 p.m. a large crowd stood near the Bund terminus and trams were rushed immediately the up passengers alighted and the traffic manager at that point had an irritating task to prevent the Chinese from clinging on to every projection. The experience gained by two years' previous service at Coney Island in a similar capacity was invaluable to him; however, and the trams left that point with prompt dispatch and a bare breathing space for passengers. At all the outer sections the congestion was as great, and it will be a matter of general satisfaction when the other lines are working so that the abnormal traffic may be distributed.

THE Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, reserved his judgment last Tuesday afternoon in the case in which Lau Yeding Wood and Lam Choy, contractors, sought to recover from the Standard Oil Company of New York the sum of \$70,000, being for work done and materials supplied at the request of the Standard Oil Company for their works at Lai-chi-tok. The case lasted eight days, four of which were occupied by Counsel to open the case. Mr. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. George A. Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendant firm.

THE following particulars of the outward journey of Mr. Cecil Clementi (a nephew of Sir Clement Smith), of whose travels we recently had a note, will doubtless prove interesting to our readers. The traveller left Kashgar on Aug. 4, and proceeding s/ds Aktau, Kuchier, Karashan to Turfan, then made a detour via Urumchi and Kuching to Hami, where he arrived on Oct. 18. Here he met Dr. Stein, of his party to Kashgar. Mr. C. Clementi left Hami on Oct. 20 for Souchou across the "beginning of Stages," as the Chinese call them, where even brackish water is scarce, and all fodder, fuel, and food has to be carried by the traveller. After Souchou he was going on to Lanchow, and proposed turning south into Szechuan. He telegraphed his safe arrival at Chengtu, Szechuan, on Jan. 19.

Some time ago, says the *Singapore Times*, we referred to the complaints of European residents in the East as to the high cost of living. Two interesting details in the price of food which have just been brought to our notice certainly would appear, if not to justify, at any rate to give a very good cause for the discontent of the residents of Bangkok. The last Singapore market price lists to hand show that beef is quoted at an average of 50 dollars cents per pound. The Bangkok price is 50 dollar cents. Mutton is quoted in Singapore at 40 cents, here it is 75 cents. It must be remembered that both Bangkok and Singapore receive a large proportion of their mutton from Hongkong. Bearing this fact in mind, it is indeed a pertinent question: "Why is there so great a difference in the price?"

It is reported that the Peking Government proposes to raise a sum of Tls. 10,000,000, in the third month (April) for the reorganisation of the navy. In future an annual appropriation of Tls. 400,000 will be provided for.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending February 29 amounted to 17,824.04 tons and the sales during the same period to 20,544.35 tons.

A Peking dispatch states that the Ministry of the Interior has obtained permission from the Throne to take a Census of the inhabitants of the whole Empire. The Viceroys and Governors of provinces have been instructed on the matter.

THE Japanese share market becomes more demoralized. Everything conspires to drive prices downward and there is no factor operating in the opposite direction. In fact the present is the blackest era that has visited Japan for many years, says the *Japan Mail*.

INTELLIGENCE from Peking states that, in reply to a Note from the Walupu concerning the agreement between the Japanese Government and the Great Northern Telegraph Company, the Japanese Minister says that the contract has no connection with the coast line of China.

SIX truck coolies were charged at the Police Court, last Monday, at the instance of Inspector Collett, with negligently drawing a truck along Des Voeux Road West on Sunday night, and injuring a coolie. The accused pleaded guilty. They could not stop the truck in time, one stated, and the coolie was knocked down, the wheels passing over his feet. They were fined 5s each, by Mr. Gom�.

OUR Canton correspondent writes under yesterday's date (8th):—In reply to the Viceroy's telegram requesting him to allow the officials of the Canton Cheap Rice Distribution Office to export to Canton 50,000 catties of rice from the ports of Pingchow and Wuchow, on the 4th instant, the Governor of Kwangsi, H.E. Chang Ming-chi, stated that he was not in a position to comply with the request at present, but expected to be in a position to do so within the next two or three months.

WE are requested by the Committees which looked after the concert in aid of the blind on Saturday last to state that the response to their efforts were most satisfactory. We understand that a sum somewhat over \$600 will be at the disposal of the Committee for this good work. We are also requested to state that the Committee is exceedingly grateful to the Robinson Piano Company for the help they gave them and for the manner in which all the arrangements were carried out.

THE man Erkiel who arrested the other day on a charge of stealing \$1,100 from a leather merchant in Des Voeux Road Central was, at No. 17 Queen's Street and asked to be shown in a leather. When the shopkeeper turned his back to procure the stuff accused stretched across the counter and from the sale removed a roll of chin \$100 bills. He was apprehended a week later.

THE monthly competition against Boegey for the Saunders' Farewell Cup was held at Happy Valley between March 14th and March 16th. The following Cards were returned:

* O. P. Chanter (rec'd.) One up
W. D. Kraft (rec'd.) All square
Col. Martin (rec'd.) All square
I. A. Davis, R.N. (rec'd.) All square
F. B. Deacon (rec'd.) All square
H. E. Tomlinson, R.N. (rec'd.) All square
C. E. H. Beavis (rec'd.) One down
C. T. Heath (rec'd.) One down
H. Hunter (rec'd.) Ten down
* Winner of Cup.
† Tie for the Pool.
32 entries for Cup,
25 entries for Pool.

RUMOURS respecting a further increase by the Bank of Japan of the bank-rate are becoming more insistent. We are informed that bankers in Osaka generally appear to admit the course to be inevitable in order to prevent the exodus of gold. Such a measure is necessary for strengthening the basis of the note system of the Bank of Japan, and it can also be used to prevent a financial crisis. It is necessary at the present juncture that money should be advanced freely to business of sound standing, but bank-rates now always rank higher than the official rates of the Bank of Japan. The consequence is that banks borrow from the national bank, and make advances to their clients, pocketing the difference in rate of interest. Banks are thus induced to make advances with less care than should be observed and the increase in the rate of the Bank of Japan will prevent this.—*Singapore Chronicle*.

JAPAN papers report that Yokohama harbour has recently been infested by a gang of daring pirates, who attacked and pillaged vessels moored in and out of the harbour. Early on the morning of the 23rd ultimo a sailing boat of seventy-eight tons was attacked by five men, who, armed with drawn swords, threatened the crew of the boat into giving up eighteen yen and many articles of clothing. They left the vessel after about thirty minutes and immediately rowed to another vessel, the *Kyoto Maru*, where they succeeded in taking only a few articles. Again, on the 24th the *Kyoto Maru*, a coasting vessel of twenty-eight tons, was visited by the pirates, who made off with four bags of rice, three bundles of charcoal, clothing, etc. On each occasion the pirates used the same threatening language, declaring that they were members of a band of twenty-four, the terror of the seafaring community. They manoeuvred with great agility a tempest boat, which was apparently occupied by five or six men. The *Kyoto Maru* was arrested on the following day, two in Tokyo and three in Kanagawa.

IT will be a matter of regret to a great many people in Hongkong that Brother Sylvester, the gentle and learned director of St. Joseph's College, is on the eve of leaving Hongkong to assume a similar position in Ceylon. That Brother Sylvester it is impossible to conceive who has endeared himself more to the hundreds of students who have been under his charge. Although he has only been in Hongkong a matter of five years, three of which he has occupied the highest post in St. Joseph's College, there has been no more popular member of the community. It is little wonder that the boys and former pupils of the college have arranged a surprise gift for one of the most distinguished men in Hongkong. Brother Sylvester is leaving by the P. & O. steamer *Marwara* to-morrow for Colombo where he will take up the duties appertaining to the post of St. Benedict's College in Colombo. His successor, we understand, will be Brother Christian of the same college. Whether Brother Christian will remain in Hongkong is a matter of doubt, as it is understood that he will become the first director of the college which the Brothers propose to establish in Manila.

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